The Columbian.

VOL 43. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY JULY 15, 1909. NO 28.

WHEN YOU WANT TO

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3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

SYSTEM OF UMPIRES CHANGED.

Game With Bloom to Be Played Over—Meeting of Managers.

A meeting of managers of the Susquehanna league was held at Bloomsburg Sunday afternoon at which important action was taken, which promises to remove some of the causes of friction which previously existed.

The meeting primarily was held for the purpose of changing the umpire system. All the managers were present, along with Fred A. Steiber, president of the league.

It was decided that hereafter only one umpire shall officiate during a game. The staff of umpires is as follows: Fisher, Nanticoke; Sweeny, Alden; Remalty, Shickshinny; Hagenbuch, Bloomsburg. Jones of Nanticoke and Yerrick, of Danville, were selected as substitutes.

It was provided that none of the umpires are to officiate in the towns in which they reside or have an interest. The umpires shall be paid five dollars a game and seven dollars for a double header. The umpires are to bear their own expenses.

STEIBER RESIGNS.

Fred A. Steiber, president of the Susquehanna league, tendered his resignation, assigning business engagements as a reason. His resignation was accepted to take effect at the last of July.

DANVIILLE'S PROTEST.

Danville's protest to the game played at Bloomsburg on July 5th was taken up. Without taking a vote on the subject Manager Titel, of the Bloomsburg team made the proposition that the game be played over. To this proposition Simon K. Hoffman, manager of the Danville team, acquiesced. It was decided that the game be played at Bloomsburg on some date to be agreed upon later.

The protest of Danville to the Nanticoke game was laid on the table for further consideration. When this protest was taken up Manager Hoffman, of Danville, had not yet arrived. Hess, manager of the Nanticoke team, declared that no arrangement had been made that an umpire be put on during the course of the game.

MAYOCK EXPELLED.

Mayock, who signed with Danville while under contract with Shickshinny, was expelled from the league. Pitcher Reynard, who signed with Shickshinny while under a contract with Nanticoke, was also expelled from the league.

Resolution was adopted ordering that every athletic organization or manager of same found guilty of tampering with the players of another team be fined not more than $25 and in default of payment be expelled from the league.

BARN BURNED.

The barn connected with the New Park Hotel at Towanda was destroyed by fire last week Tuesday afternoon. Two horses were suffocated, and a quantity of hay and oats burned. The origin of the fire is a mystery. When first discovered the interior of the building was all ablaze. The hotel and other structures were saved by the good work of the firemen. The property belongs to the estate of the late Judge Elwell. There is some insurance.

Dr. W. P. Eveland, formerly of town and now president of Dickinson Seminary, underwent an operation in the Williamsport hospital last week, and is now convalescing.

MRS. WILLIAM H. GILMORE.

Mrs. Emma Wicht Gilmore, wife of William H. Gilmore, departed this life on Monday night at 10.30 o'clock. She was stricken with paralysis in the morning not long after eating a light breakfast, and soon became unconscious, in which condition she passed peacefully away.

She was apparently in her usual health when she arose in the morning. For some time she has been failing, and had had several attacks of illness. On Wednesday of last week she had a slight attack of paralysis but had seemingly recovered from it.

Mrs. Gilmore was a daughter of the late Mrs. Clara Wicht. She was nearly sixty-six years of age. She was greatly interested in the G. A. R. of whioh her husband is a member, and frequently attended soldiers' reunions with him. She was a staunch friend of Friendship Fire Company, of which her husband was for many years the leading spirit.

Mrs. Gilmore was a woman of most generous and kindly disposition. In her younger days she was the friend of those in affliction and was ever ready to assist in cases of illness and death. Her benevolences were many, though her charity was not of the ostentatious kind. She was possessed of keen humor and quick wit.

The deceased was born in Allentown, and came to Bloomsburg when two years of age, and spent the balance of her life here. Her father was born in Germany and her mother in Allentown.

In 1863 she was married to William H. Gilmore, by whom she is survived, with the following children: Mrs. W. B. Taylor, Mrs. Charles Wilson, Charles and Harry of Bloomsburg, and William. She leaves two sisters, Mrs. Llewellyn Prosser of Ashland, and Mrs. Clara Knapp of town.

The funeral was held this Thursday afternoon at two o'clock, at the residence, Rev. J. W. Diggles rector of St. Paul's Church, of which Mrs. Gilmore was a member, officiating. There were many beautiful floral offerings.

The pall bearers were Prof. G. E. Wilbur, Geo. E. Elwell, Esq., Harry S. Barton, Gerald Gross, John Lewis and Luther Benshaw. The interment was made in Rosemont cemetery.

MILEAGE BOOKS GOOD AS MONEY.

The Pennsylvania railroad may accept mileage the same as money and mileage books will be used not only for the payment of the regular railroad fare, but for excess fare, excess baggage, cigars dinners, drinks, tips, etc., if a plan suggested by a passenger official is carried out. The new scheme was outlined at a recent meeting of passenger officials and it is believed that the new system will be inaugurated by the Pennsylvania. Should the practice of using mileage books for the payment of all bills on passenger trains in dining cars, etc., be adopted, it is believed that the mileage books will become more popular than ever before.

MORE NEW MACHINERY.

There was installed in the COLUMBIAN Printing House last week a new Boston Wire Stitcher, No. 4. This machine is used for binding pamphlets, and is capable of driving wire staples through a book over a half inch thick. It is the only machine of that kind and capacity in the county.

It has been fully tested, and is giving entire satisfaction.

"Experience is not easily gained but it is long remembered." —Emerson.

Experience in investing, in business ventures, and even experience in selecting a Bank, may be costly and therefore unpleasant.

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THE BLOOMSBURG NATIONAL BANK
BLOOMSBURG PENN'A

ENOCH ARDEN IN REAL LIFE.

Rev. John Taggart Returned to Hemlock Townshio to Find Wife Wedded to Another.

After absenting himself from his wife and family for twenty-one years, John Taggart, formerly Rev. John Taggart, a preacher in the Methodist Protestant church, and a modern Enoch Arden, turned up at the home of his wife in Hemlock township, Columbia county on Friday, only to find that she had been married for many years to another and that her second husband, John Van Horn, was now in the county jail, serving a sentence following his conviction of a crime in which Taggart's son was the prosecutor and which implicated Van Horn's own daughter. Now after a few days in his old home Taggart has again left for parts unknown, stating that the talk occasioned by his return was too much for him to stand.

Stranger than fiction is this story, involving a one time prominent man of the cloth, and those upon whom he depended. It was back in the winter of 1887 and 1888 that Taggart, then an active clergyman of the Methodist Protestant denomination, wedded Eliza Ivey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Ivey, of Bloomsburg. To them in 1888 there was born a son, and then the tongues of the gossips began to wag, with the result that Rev. Taggart threw up his charge and left, ostensibly to find work. From that day until Friday not a word was heard of him. His wife heard a report that he had been drowned in the Johnstown flood and never hearing of him, concluded that he had there met his fate. Thrown upon her own resources, Mrs. Taggart came to Bloomsburg and secured employment as a domestic in the home of C. W. Miller, Esq., and after living there for a time, became the wife of Samuel Van Horn in a ceremony in Bloomsburg June 28, 1892.

After their marriage they moved to Glen Lyon where Van Horn was employed around the coal mines and two years later moved back to Hemlock township. By her marriage to Van Horn two children were born, a daughter of fourteen summers who figured in the recent case for which Van Horn is serving time, and a boy seven years of age.

It was with the family affairs in this condition with the husband and father in jail since the May sessions for nonpayment of a $100 fine, that Taggart found them upon his return.

Taggart said that he left his wife and baby to seek relief from troubles that were burdening him and breaking him down. He lost control of himself and when he finally came to himself he found that his wife had again married and rather than stir up any trouble he allowed the matter to remain as it was and to keep his whereabouts unknown. He would not have returned now, he stated, had he not learned of the trouble his family have been having and he felt it was his duty to render them any assistance in his power. During all those years, he stated, he had no communication with his wife and she supposed him dead and knew nothing to the contrary until he walked into the house last Friday.

When asked where he had been all these twenty-one years he replied that it would be impossible to tell, as he had been almost everywhere—north, south, east and west even as far as Honolulu. He followed the trade of painting and paper hanging and had preached from time to time. It was his purpose, he stated, to take his family to some section of the country where they were not known and start life over again, as the children had no future before them in this section of the country under the condition of things. To this arrangement Mrs. Taggart, or Van Horn, has agreed.

Taggart came to Bloomsburg Sunday evening and took the D. L. & W. train for parts unknown, but stated to his wife, before going, that he intended making a home for her and the children elsewhere and would then send for her.

MRS. MARTIN RANDALL.

Mrs. Martin Randall died at her home on Catharine street last Saturday night, having been stricken with paralysis at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Her age was nearly 79 years. She was a member of the Evangelical church.

Six months ago her husband broke his hip by a fall, and has been confined to his bed since that time.

She is survived by her husband and two daughters, Mrs. Solomon Hursh with whom she resided, and Mrs. M. H. Rhodes, of Eighth street A sister Mrs. Rebecca Stroh, of Selinsgrove, and two grand children also survive.

The funeral was held on Tuesday afternoon, Rev. E. B. Bailey officiating.

TENDERED A BANQUET.

Having resigned as Principal of the Benton schools, Prof. E. E. Beare and wife have departed from Benton. Before leaving he was tendered several banquets by his admiring friends, the last one being on Monday evening. He was popular as a teacher and as a man, and his departure from Benton is generally regretted.

Prof. and Mrs. Beare spent Tuesday with County Superintendent and Mrs. Evans and from here left for their home.

HOSPITAL MONEY UNCERTAIN.

The hospital authorities are yet in the dark as to whether the $5,000 appropriation bill, signed by Governor Stuart at the close of the last session of the Legislature, will be availabte for the hospital without the necessity of raising $10,000 here, and an effort will soon again be made to ascertain the exact facts in the matter.

An eiort with that end in view was made some time ago, but no definite information was obtained.

AGED WOMAN DEAD.

Mrs. Delilah Hagenbuch died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. H. L. Vanderslice, in Centre township, on Tuesday, aged 70 years. She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Vanderslice, and Mrs. W. E. Creasy of Espy, and two brothers, William and Harvey Creveling of Bloomsburg.

The funeral was held this afternoon from her daughter's home, and the services concluded at Hidlay church, where the remains were buried.

Townsend's

SUITS, HATS,

SHIRTS, HOSE,

NECKWEAR.

TOWNSEND'S
CORNER
CLOTHING STORE,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The Ways of Charleston

Where Even Dogs Are Well Treated On Street Cars

Saturday Shopping Hours Divided Between the Races—A Cure for Street Loafing—Pleasant Negro House Servants—Process of Canning Oysters

Even a dog may ride on the street cars in Charleston, S. C., as many as dogs as three to a man, provided the master happens to be a hunter. The conductors are polite and apparently protest at nothing. If about Christmas time a woman traveller is overloaded with bundles and packages she hands the excess to the conductor,

Oyster Shuckers at Lunch.

who gently deposits both her and her extras in a convenient seat.

The old signs "White" and "Colored" have been done away with. The same car does duty for both races. The old mammies' effects, often cumbersome, are as those of the white woman.

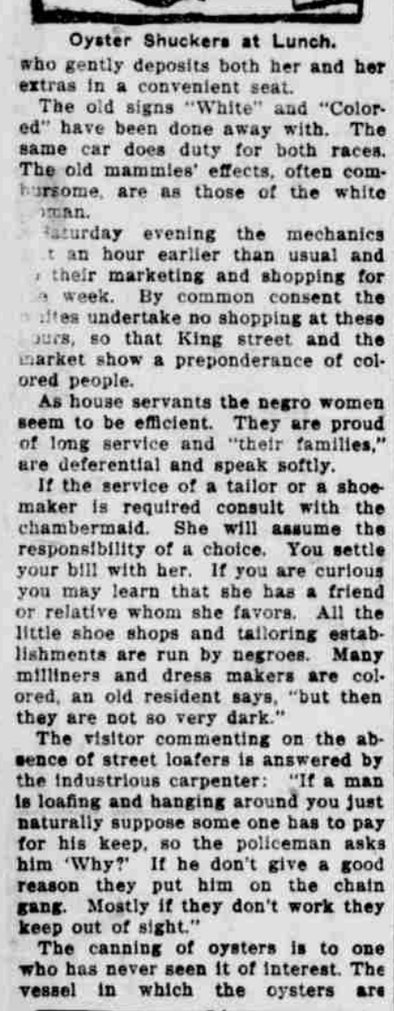
Saturday evening the mechanics at an hour earlier than usual and their marketing and shopping for week. By common consent the ites undertake no shopping at these urs, so that King street and the market show a preponderance of colored people.

As house servants the negro women seem to be efficient. They are proud of long service and "their families," are deferential and speak softly.

If the service of a tailor or a shoemaker is required consult with the chambermaid. She will assume the responsibility of a choice. You settle your bill with her. If you are curious you may learn that she has a friend or relative whom she favors. All the little shoe shops and tailoring establishments are run by negroes. Many milliners and dress makers are colored, an old resident says, "but then they are not so very dark."

The visitor commenting on the absence of street loafers is answered by the industrious carpenter: "If a man is loafing and hanging around you just naturally suppose some one has to pay for his keep, so the policeman asks him 'Why?' If he don't give a good reason they put him on the chain gang. Mostly if they don't work they keep out of sight."

The canning of oysters is to one who has never seen it of interest. The vessel in which the oysters are



Dogs Are Allowed to Ride.

brought from their beds is a looking craft. The crew usually sists of one man and the owner the captain. Boats are sold on instalment plan. About is an average load.

The oysters are small nearby in sloughs and bayous. Industrious crews average two loads a week. Some captains own several boats, letting them out on shares.

At the cannery the oysters are put into latticed iron baskets on wheels. Each loaded car basket passes under a flooding device by which some mud, not all, is washed off by water under pressure. The car now enters a steam chamber and the occupants of the shells get warmed up enough to make them a little gaspy; this fixes them for the shucker.

Two tracks run from end to end of a low long building, so dark, except for a short time in the afternoon, that electric lights are required. These tracks are covered as closely as possible with cans half cooked oysters in the shell. On either side stand the shuckers.

The mixture of light, darkness and steam encircling hundreds of faces, mostly black, the women turbaned, all wearing aprons of sacking, gives an impression of regions further below. Women and half grown children are largely in the majority here.

One short section of the tract is apportioned to whites. These are foreigners and seem out of place. The foreigner brings to the factory his whole family; those of the children large enough work, the younger are allowed to roll around on the floor.

Each shucker uses a small pail which when filled is taken to a tally keeper, who after weighing it gives the shucker a metal check. Each shucker carries a few extra oysters to make up possible shortage; if overweight is found there seems to be no way of returning the surplus, so the shucker cunningly makes her own correction, slowly dropping one by

No Color Line in the Street Cars.

one oysters enough to make the measure full and complete.

Checks are cashable at 6 o'clock if the holder so wishes. This method is preferred by the management. By morning the money is spent and the worker has to provide for the coming day's needs. With the former way of weekly payments it was found that too much money in one sum meant idleness for more than Sunday. Monday morning's force was never up to the mark in numbers.

After shucking the little cove oyster gets another bath and is put into cans by nimble fingers, and from this on the process is mechanical. After being soldered the cans are steam cooked, labelled, boxed and prepared for market.

Executed for Burning Coal.

Curious and little known facts about the house fire were mentioned by Mr. E. H. Blake, addressing the Surveyors Institution last evening on warming and ventilation. Fires were at one time a great luxury, he said, and even the right to use the fire had been bequeathed. Thus the will of one Richard Byrchett (1516) read:

"I will yt the sayd Nell my wyfe shal have ye chamber she lyes in and lyberte at ye fyer in the house; all yese thyngs shal she have so long as she ys wido."

Coal, continued Mr. Blake, was first imported into London at the end of the thirteenth century, but the smoke produced by burning it in improperly constructed grates caused such a prejudice against it that in 1306 a law was passed making it a capital offence to burn coal in the city. The Tower records give details of a man's trial and execution for the offence.

Ivory a Government Monopoly.

There are doubtless still places in Central Africa where money may be made in trading ivory and other things, but at the present time these places are few. In British East Africa ivory is now a Government monopoly and you may not trade an ounce of it.

NEW KINK FOR SKATERS.

Fifth Roller Aids Them in Stopping and in Fancy Figures.

The fifth wheel to a wagon has long been sited as typical of usefulness, but the fifth wheel to a roller skate, as arranged by a Pennsylvania man, has several uses. This fifth roller is fastened below the front portion of the skate body and is on an axis that is parallel to the latter. It revolves about this axis in a direction transverse to that taken by the supporting

Skate Attached with Extra Wheel.

rollers, and under normal conditions is held above the floor level.

By means of this extra roller a skater can stop quickly by bending one foot forward in such a manner as to act as a brake, the fifth roller rotating and saving him from a stop so sudden as to unsettle his equilibrium. At the same time it saves the floor. Fancy skaters will find this device a great advantage, as it will enable them to pirouette about on their toes and cut all sorts of elaborate figures which they dared not attempt before. The extra wheel should also make it easier for beginners to learn how to use roller skates.—Washington Star.

WHERE HAVE THEY GONE?

What has become of the old-fashioned man who carried a shot-bag in his pocket to keep change in?

Who wore barn-door trousers?

Who kept a bootjack to pull off his boots?

Who had his trousers lined with unbleached muslin?

Who wore a long linen duster when traveling?

Who carried an old flat carpet-bag?

Who greased his boots on Sunday?

Who wore a shawl?

Who wore a watch-cord with watch-key fastened to it.

What has become of the old-fashioned woman who kept a bodkin in her work-basket?

Who baked custard for tea when she had company?

Who made impressions around the edge of pies with a key, to make them look fancy?

Who wore calico sunbonnets with pasteboard slats?

Who wore Shaker bonnets?

Who seasoned apple pie with allspice?

Who used indigo to blue the water when washing clothes?

What has become of the old-fashioned people who poured tea in the saucer and blew on it to make it cool?

Who drink sassafras tea in the spring to purify their blood?

Who had to learn to like tomatoes?

Who saved old rags to trade off to the tinware peddler?

What has become of the old-fashioned novelist who always described heroines as having dark auburn ringlets hanging down their Alabaster necks?

Of the old-fashioned elocutionist who read "Widow Bedot Papers" at entertainments?

Of the old-fashioned little girls who wore long nankin pantalettes?

Of the old-fashioned woman who gave catnip tea to babies?

Of the old-fashioned young men who greased their hair with bear's oil scented with bergamot?

Vienna's Plague of Pigeons.

Vienna is suffering from too many pigeons, and the authorities are at a loss to know what to do to mitigate the nuisance. The birds, which number some thousands, have a privileged existence; nobody molests them in any way, so that they flourish and increase rapidly.

Recently so many complaints have been received from house owners of the pigeons that the Vienna magistracy decided something must be done to reduce the number. In their perplexity the magistracy appealed to the Vienna Society for the Protection of Animals to aid them in a legal slaughter of the offending birds, always having regard, however, to the provisions of the new birds protection law.

The society answered that it would be hardly consistent with their principles of friendliness toward animals to engage in a massacre of pigeons and therefore they must reject the official appeal.

The magistracy are now wrestling with the problem alone. Perhaps the unemployed of Vienna might help them.

MARK OF A THOROUGHBRED.

He Will Keep Going When a Common Horse Will Quit.

As an old horseman who has bred and handled horses of many types, says a writer in Outing, I have frequently been surprised at the answers given by the majority of people when asked the question: "What constitutes the most striking difference between the thoroughbred and the common horse?"

Nineteen out of twenty will name the beauty or the speed of the thoroughbred; but important as are both of these qualities, neither answer is correct. It is simply that the thoroughbred when he is tired will keep on with an undiminished courage and ambition, while a common horse under the same circumstances will quit.

Even the Snail.

The "mock snail" is a new specimen which will have to be added to the collection of strange things served by restaurant keepers. The edible snail is disappearing from the vineyards and gardens of Burgundy, where formerly it existed in countless thousands. The scarcity and consequent dearness of the escargot has caused some unscrupulous proprietors of restaurants in Paris to invent the mock snail. It is made out of veal. All that is required is a quantity of empty snail shells and veal fat. The fat is cleverly cut into spirals and worked into the shell. The disappearance of the real snail is taken so seriously in France that the county council of the Cote d'Or has suggested that a law should be passed giving the escargot a close season, from April 15 to July 15 in each year.

Life's Adjusting Power.

Life seems to have a sort of adjusting power. We always suffer one way or another for the wrong we do, and unquestionably we are always rewarded for the good actions. There is no happiness in revenge, no joy in hatred, no inspiration in jealousy and meanness. It is when we have come to a quiet understanding of the ill-effects of our baser sentiments that we become refined and grow into better, more wholesome conditions. It is usually the one who runs away from the fight who is the stronger. Punishment will be meted out to your enemy; it isn't for you to judge and convict. All those matters are taken care of—just how we do not know, and after all, it does not matter.

Anger Shrinks Vitality.

Dr. Maurice de Fleury, a distinguished Frenchman, advances the theory that every time one becomes angry his vitality shrinks. After even the most artfully suppressed signs of bad temper the vitality becomes smaller and smaller, until finally nothing is left. Anger is a certain kind of cerebral excitement, explains Dr. de Fleury. The hyperasthenic subject is always on its verge, while the neurasthenic becomes infuriated only by a sudden bound of reaction excited from without. But at that moment when they are let loose the two are alike, save that the strong man is a blinder brute, while the weak man is somewhat of an actor and seems to aim at effect.

True Missionary Spirit.

Speaking at a recent meeting of the Colonial and Continental Church society, in London, the bishop of North Queensland said: "I spoke at Oxford the other day, and asked for men to help me in our great work. Eight of the finest young graduates volunteered to go back to the bush with me. Then I searched for a leader, and I turned to Ireland, the home of missionaries. I sent a telegram to Rev. E. H. Crozier, vicar of St. George's, Dublin, asking him if he would give up his rich living, worth £500 a year net, and come and be the leader of my band of recruits in the bush at £50 a year. The answer I received was: 'Yes, the Lord being my help.'"

How They Shoe Geese in Poland.

Three million geese are brought regularly to the October market in Warsaw, Poland. Often coming from remote provinces, many of these geese have to travel over long distances upon roads which would wear out their feet if they were not "shod." For this purpose they are driven through tar poured over the ground, and then through sand. After the operation has been repeated several times the feet of the geese become covered with a hard crust.

Same Old Style of Cooking.

Prof. Snaggs—Strange there's been no improvement made in cooking in the last 2000 years. Now, down at my boarding house this morning I had a steak broiled in the regular Pompeian style.

Boggs—Pompeian style? How do you mean?

Prof. Snaggs—Why, scorched to a cinder on one side and covered with ashes on the other.

A Signal.

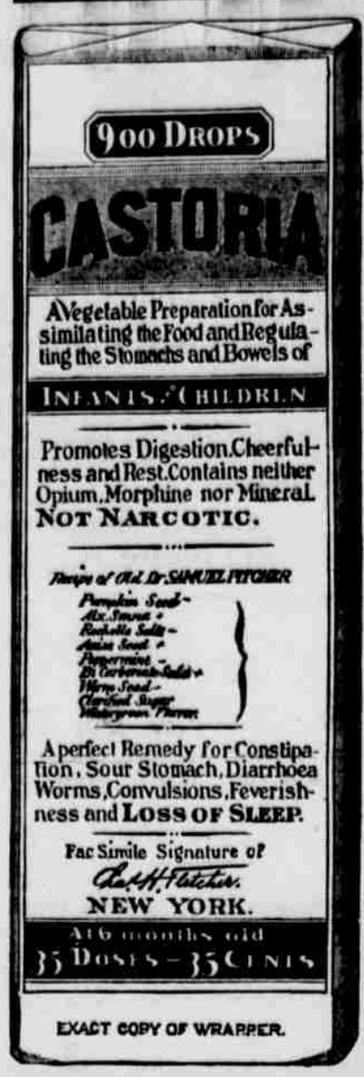
In Sumatra, if a woman is left a widow, immediately after her husband's death she plants a flagstaff at her door, upon which a flag is raised. So long as the flag remains untorn by the wind the etiquette of Sumatra forbids her to marry, but at the first rent, however tiny, she can lay aside her weeds and accept the first offer she has.

Divided Booty.

"Johnny," said his mother severely, "someone has taken a big piece of gingercake out of the pantry." Johnny blushed guiltily.

"Oh, Johnny!" she exclaimed. "I didn't think it was in you!"

"It ain't all," replied Johnny, quickly. "Part of it's in Elsie."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MAKE A NOTE NOW to get Ely's Cream Balm if you are troubled with nasal catarrh, hay fever or cold in the head. It is purifying and soothing to the sensitive membrane that lines the air-passages. It is made to overcome the disease, not to fool the patient by a short, deceptive relief. There is no cocaine nor mercury in it. Do not be talked into taking a substitute for Ely's Cream Balm. All druggists sell it. Price 50c. Mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

Envelopes

75,000 Envelopes carried in stock at the COLUMBIAN Office. The line includes drug envelopes, pay, coin, baronial, commercial sizes, number 6, 6½, 6¾, 9, 10 and 11, catalog, &c. Prices range from $1.50 per 1000 printed, up to $5.00. Largest stock in the county to select from.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

"Quick lunch" is one of the commonest of city signs. The sign doesn't say "a health lunch of good food"—the character of the food apparently is not considered. It's just a QUICK LUNCH,—eat and get away. Is it any wonder that the stomach breaks down? Food is thrown at it, sloppy, indigestible and innutritious food, very often, and the stomach has to do the best it can. Normally there should be no need for medical assistance for the stomach. But the average method of life is abnormal and while this continues there will always be a demand for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the one medicine which can be relied on to cure diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It is not a cure-all. It is a medicine designed for the stomach, and to cure through the stomach remote diseases which have their cause in the weakness and derangement of the stomach and digestive and nutritive system. It cures when all else fails. Ingredients printed on each bottle-wrapper.

Blobbs—"In these days of competition it is hard for a man to climb up in the world." Slobbs—"Yes, but it's tougher still to have to climb down again."

Visiting cards and Wedding invitations at the COLUMBIAN office.

Notes and Comment

Of Interest to Women Readers

DANISH LEADER'S VIEWS.

Our Suffragettes Lead in Beauty, While Denmark's Gets Votes.

Miss Elizabeth Gad, representative of the National Committee of Denmark Suffrage, draws a three-cornered comparison of the women who are struggling for franchise in a trio of nations. She says:

"American suffragettes are more attractive as women than are the English suffragettes, and the women of Denmark are more advanced suffragettes than are the women of America.

"And, in a measure, we women of Denmark are no longer struggling, for—we have won!" added Miss Gad with enthusiasm.

This lady from Denmark is, in the literal sense of the word, evidently a

"militant" believer in votes for women. Gentle of voice and manner as she is, she yet conveys a tense earnestness of purpose that apparently reaches its zenith in suffrage discussion. She leans forward in her eagerness and the fine color in her cheeks deepens.

"I am going to lecture upon the evils of the white slave traffic," continued Miss Gad, "for I am strongly of the opinion that arresting this frightful menace is one of the works to which good women all over the world should be willing to lend a hand. If there is one reformation that is cut out for women—that they should be able to understand better than men—it is this one.

"In Denmark we have had a very efficient bureau for the rescue of these unfortunate 'slaves' since 1902. But," concluded Miss Gad, "with the political vote to back us we hope to abolish the traffic altogether. I am sure you will agree with me that if we can show that this is something that we can do it will be one of the strongest arguments for suffrage that it would be possible for us to advance."

WARNINGS TO WIVES.

1. Don't sign or indorse a note or agree to be surety for any debt unless you are willing and can afford to pay the amount yourself. Never vary from this rule, even in the case of your husband, father, or your dearest woman friend.

2. Don't write your name on a blank piece of paper. Many women have done it and bitterly regretted it for the rest of their days.

3. Don't give an unlimited power of attorney to anyone. If it is absolutely necessary to give one at all, be sure that it is given only for what it is needed, and limit the time as much as possible.

4. Don't do anything in business "for politeness" which your judgment tells you you should not do.

5. In short, don't give any promise or sign any paper whatever until you are sure you know the legal effect of it on yourself and your family.

6. Don't write anything, even in a friendly letter, which you would not be willing to have used as evidence in court. On the other hand, don't destroy any letter or paper which may have a bearing on a business matter.

7. Don't consent to your husband's assigning his wages. Don't make it necessary by extravagant living.

8. Don't keep people, rich or poor, waiting for money you owe them.

Guest Room Horror.

"The horrors of the guest room are too well known to need enumeration, and can seldom be ameliorated," remarks a writer. They are, roughly, as follows: The embroidered pillow slips, the warped bureau drawer, the rusty pins in the stony pincushion, the empty cutglass cologne bottles, the blinds that bang in the night, the absence of hooks on which to hang your razor strop, the picture of "The Huguenot Lovers," the hidden matches, the dear little children in the nursery above you, the dead fly in the dried up ink well, and the hidden radiator under the sofa.

CHEMICAL DYES IN RUGS.

Cheap Coloring Make Care Necessary in Selecting Imported Goods.

W. F. Doty, United States Consul at Tabriz, furnishes some interesting facts on the extent to which chemical dyestuffs are supplanting those of vegetable origin in Persia.

"The large carpet importing houses," he writes, "have done their utmost to guard against coal tar preparations, and presumably most of their Oriental rugs are about what they are represented to be. Naturally the price of such rugs is above that of the products in which chemical dyes are employed. In Persia there are some well established rug exporting firms that loudly cry, 'Back to the vegetable dyes.' It is to them the credit is given that a royal edict was issued more than eight years ago forbidding the introduction of aniline coloring material. This law, however, is not enforced.

Faith and Works.

The author of "Seventy Years Young," Mrs. Emily P. Bishop, declares that it is as easy to do as to wish to do, and quotes this incident in illustration, says an exchange.

A little girl's brother set a trap to catch birds. She knew it was wrong, cruel, against the laws of kindness, altogether inexcusable from her point of view.

She wept at first; then a little later her mother noticed that she had become cheerful once more, and inquired as to the cause.

"What did you do?" asked the mother.

"I prayed for my brother to be made a better boy."

"What else?"

"I prayed that the trap would not catch any little birds."

"What else?"

"Then I went out and kicked the old trap all to pieces."

How Dickens Learned to Write.

When asked by one of those wiseacres who are convinced that in order to write good English a man must be taught to write bad Latin where his son was educated, Mr. John Dickens replied with considerable aplomb that his son—er—well his son—er—might be almost said, in a sense, to have educated himself. The street, the warehouse, Mr. Creakle, an attorney's office, the reporters' gallery, and postchaise—such was the education that equipped a young man of twenty-four to preside at the banquet of literature at an unprecedented age, to make the best speeches in London, to go into the best society, to set the table in a roar, to lead every company in which he mixed, to travel, acquire French and Italian with ease, and write the most animated letters known to the modern world.—London Times.

Singing Kettles.

The Japanese, who know so well how to add little, unexpected attractions to everyday life, manufacture, in a great variety of forms, iron teakettles which break into song when the water boils. The song may not be very perfect melody, but it is perhaps as agreeable as the notes produced by some of the insects which the Japanese also treasure for their music. The harmonious sounds of the teakettles are produced by steam bubbles escaping from beneath thin sheets of iron fastened close together, nearly at the bottom of the kettles. To produce the best effects some skill is required in regulating the fire. The character of the sound varies with the form of the kettle. These curious singing kettles have been used by the people for many centuries.

An Unlucky Date for Royalty.

The number fourteen has come to be looked upon as an unlucky one for the royal family. It was on what was apparently a mild attack of typhoid fever, and on the anniversary of her father's death, seventeen years after, the Grand Duchess of Hesse, always dearer to the English nation under her name of Princess Alice, died a victim to her motherly devotion. The late Duke of Clarence's death took place on January 14, and twice has his present majesty been in danger of his life on that date—the first time when as Prince of Wales he lay ill of typhoid fever, and the doctors all but gave him up on December 14, 1871, and again on June 14, 1902, when down at Aldershot, in the middle of the night, the first alarming symptoms of the illness that kept him hovering for several days between life and death first manifested themselves.

Biggest Chair in the World.

Gardner, Mass., boasts of its being the biggest chairmaking community in the world, and is known popularly as "Chairtown." Believing in advertising its business, it has had set up near the railroad station "the biggest chair in the world," which stands on a concrete base in the middle of the long lawn alongside the Boston & Maine station platform.

The chair weighs two hundred pounds, and is five and one-half feet square at the base and is twelve feet high. To make this bit of furniture there was used six hundred feet of lumber.

As a bit of town advertising, as well as an indication of what's going on in the town, this chair is a winner, and every one passing through Gardner is sure to see it and to remember it.

One morning while at the blackboard, hearing a great commotion behind her, the teacher turned around and sternly demanded:

"Johnny, what are you doing?"

"Nothing," he replied.

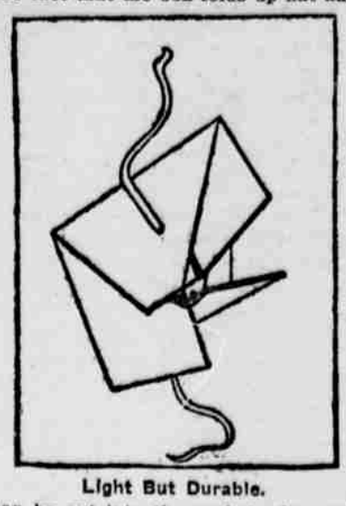
"Harry, what are you doing?"

"Helping Johnny."

HANDY PAPER BOX.

Folds Up Flat When It Is Not in Use.

A novelty in paper boxes has been devised by a Georgia man, and, judging by the variety of uses to which the article can be put, it will have a big demand. The novelty consists in the fact that the box folds up flat and



Light But Durable.

can be put into the pocket when not in use. The device is made of heavy paper and so creased that the sides fold in upon each other until they are flat upon the bottom, as in a type of folding purse that has been in vogue for years. When open the whole forms a light, substantial box, for which there is also a suitable cover. To two sides of the box are affixed tapes, which can either be used to tie the lid or can be fastened as to form a handle by which the box can be carried. For candy dealers, especially those who do business on a small scale, such as in booths at parks, etc., these boxes are very convenient, as they take up very little space and answer every purpose. One of these boxes can be put to many uses, for where a man would throw away the ordinary unwieldy receptacle he would fold up this type and bring it home in his pocket.

Prejudice Against the Stage in China.

So great is the official prejudice against the stage in China that it extends even to the children of actors, and these are prohibited from holding any post under Government. Four years ago the grandson of an actor named Cheng was appointed translator to the Chinese Legation at Berlin. Cheng in his day was in the very front of his profession, and ranked as high in the esteem of all classes of society as Sir Henry Irving did in this country. Yet the nomination of his descendant caused an outcry among Chinese officials, and a memorial praying for his removal was presented to the Empress Dowager. The new official, it was pointed out, belonged to the caste of actors, who ranked with barbers and chiropodists as the three lowest classes in the country. The younger Cheng, however, was able to prove that his parents did not follow his grandfather's profession, so the appointment was allowed to stand.

A Tin Cup Trick.

This little trick, performed in a parlor, will make you appear quite a magician.

Get beforehand two perfectly plain tin cups, without handles and with the bottoms sunk about a quarter of an inch, and straight sides. On the sunk bottom of each put some glue, and over it drop some bird's seed, so that it looks as if the cup were full, whereas it is really standing upside down and the layer of seed is glued to the outside bottom.

When you are ready to perform the trick have a bag of the same kind of

Magic for the Parlor.

seed, and, standing off from your audience, hold the cups so that they can see they are empty, but don't allow any one to approach you.

Now take one cup and dip it into the bag of seed, but instead of filling it turn it upside down, so that when you take it out the seed glued to the bottom will show, and everyone will think it is full.

Place the apparently full cup of seed under a hat, but in doing so dexterously turn it so that the empty cup is upright and the glued seed at the bottom. Don't let your audience see this turn.

Now take the other cup, which is empty, and let them see you put it under another hat, but also turn this one so that they do not see you do it. This brings the seed to the top and looks as if the cup were full, and when you remove the hat, after pronouncing some magic words, it will look as if the cups had changed places.

Remove the cups before anyone has a chance to examine them.

Tom Reed's Big Feet.

Tom Reed had the biggest feet ever known in Washington. People could hear them pounding along a sidewalk blocks away.

What Ails You?

Do you feel weak, tired, despondent, have frequent headaches, coated tongue, bitter or bad taste in morning, "heart-burn," belching of gas, acid risings in throat after eating, stomach gnaw or burn, foul breath, dizzy spells, poor or variable apoetite, nausea at times and kindred symptoms?

If you have any considerable number of the above symptoms you are suffering from biliousness, torpid liver with indigestion, or dyspepsia. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is made up of the most valuable medicinal principles known to medical science for the permanent cure of such abnormal conditions. It is a most efficient liver invigorator, stomach tonic, bowel regulator and nerve strengthener.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is not a patent medicine or secret nostrum, a full list of its ingredients being printed on its bottle-wrapper and attested under oath. A glance at these will show that it contains no alcohol, or harmful habit-forming drugs. It is a fluid extract made with pure, triple-refined glycerine, of proper strength, from the roots of native American medical, forest plants. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

PUBLIC AND PUBLISHER.

One of the leading book publishers, speaking recently on behalf of his associates and rivals in the manufacture of books, said that the publisher has great difficulty in making money from the more solid kinds of literature; that to keep his establishment on a paying basis, as he is bound to do, he has to publish a good deal of the less worthy, although not necessarily bad sort. If this be so, then it is a public question of great importance, for the publisher puts forth what experience teaches him the people desire; and although the individual writer may be true to his own genius, the rank and file of writing persons obey popular demand as any other producers working for their daily bread. There are two sides of this question, says the Youth's Companion. On the one hand, it may be contended that the people are eager for good things; that good books and good periodicals do win large audiences; that high purpose among publishers and writers will lead them to satisfy the best appetites of readers; and that thereby all will profit in spirit and none who is worthy will suffer in purse. Great books can be named which have brought money reward to writer and publisher. Fortune overtook Pope Tennyson and Longfelow, who wrote poetry, which, it is alleged, the people do not buy. On the other hand, if the cheap journal, the trashy novel, do succeed, the people, whoever "the people" are, have nobody to blame but themselves. They are the arbiters of taste, whose obedient servants publishers and author will always be for selfish reasons. If nobody read the worst newspaper, the worst newspaper would get better or die, and all its rivals up the scale to the best would improve. The principle here applies to all things in a democracy. The people cannot be fed with bad food, tricked by wrong leaders, stuffed with foolish ideas or amused with low amusements unless they are willing.

7,000,000 MISSING CHILDREN.

The birth-rate in the United States in the days of its Anglo-Saxon youth was one of the highest in the world. The best of authority traces the beginning of its decline to the first appearance, about 1850, of immigration on a large scale. Our great philosopher Benjamin Franklin, estimated six children to a normal American family in his day. The average at the present time is slightly above two. For 1900 it is calculated that there are only about three-fourths as many children to potential mothers in America as there were forty years ago. Were the old rate of the middle of the century sustained, there would be fifteen thousand more births yearly in the State of Massachusetts than now occur. In the course of a century the proportion of our entire population consisting of children under the age of ten has fallen from one-third to one-quarter. This for the whole United States is equivalent to the loss of about seven million children.

CHICAGO, STEPMOTHER OF NATIONS.

As stepmother to the nations of the world there seems none to dispute the pre-eminence of Chicago. Prof. W. Z. Ripley, of Harvard, says that special study of the linguistic conditions in Chicago well illustrates our racial heterogeneity. Among the people of that great city,—the third in size in the United States,—fourteen languages are spoken by groups of not less than ten thousand persons each. Newspapers are regularly published in ten languages, and church services are conducted in twenty different tongues. Measured by the size of its foreign linguistic colonies, Chicago is the second Bohemian city in the world, the third Swedish, the fourth Polish, and the fifth German (New York being the fourth). There is one large factory in Chicago employing over four thousand people, respresenting twenty-four distinct nationalities. Rules of the establishment are regularly printed in eight languages.

Swede Quits His Job.

Two Swedes were working on a lumber raft on the Mississippi. After a while one of them came to the boss on shore, and, after standing around for some time, finally spoke up:

"Ay tink we naad noder mans."

"Go on with you," replied the boss, "two men are enough for that work."

"Ay tink we got only one."

"Where is Johnson?" asked the boss.

"Ay tink Yonson he quit."

"Quit! Where did he go?"

"Well, Yonson he drop in reever between logs, 'bout two hours ago. He don't come back. Ay tink he quit his yob."

Donald Knew.

Margaret, aged ten, was a beginner in history. "Mamma," she asked, "what does 'behead' mean?"

"To cut off a man's head, dear."

There was a moment of silent study; then another question.

"What does 'defeat' mean, mamma?"

Little Donald, aged four, was interested.

"I know, mamma," was his logical conclusion. "'Defeat' means to cut a man's feet off."—The Delineator.

Trolley Time Tables.

Cars leave Market Square, Bloomsburg for Berwick:

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
¶ 5.00	12.50	7.50
5.40	1.50	8.50
6.20	2.50	9.50
6.50	3.50	10.50
7.50	4.50	* 11.50
8.50	5.50	
9.50	6.50	
10.50		
11.50		

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sunday at 6.50 a. m.
¶ From Power House.
* Saturday Night Only.

Cars leave Berwick for Danville:

A. M.	M.	P. M.
6.00	12.00	6.00
7.00	P. M.	7.00
*7.20	1.00	8.00
8.00	2.00	9.00
9.00	3.00	*10.00
10.00	4.00	*11.00
11.00	5.00	*12.00
		† 1.00

First car leaves Berwick for Danville on Sunday at 8.00 a. m.
* Bloomsburg Only.
† Saturday Night to Bloomsburg Only.

Cars leave Market Square, Bloomsburg, for Danville:

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5.10	12.10	6.10
6.00	1.10	7.10
7.10	2.10	8.10
8.10	3.10	9.10
9.10	4.10	10.10
10.10	5.10	*11.10
11.10		

First car leaves Market Square for Danville on Sunday at 7.10 a. m.
* Saturday Night Only.

Cars leave Danville for Berwick:

A. M.	M.	P. M.
6.00	12.00	6.00
7.00	P. M.	7.00
8.00	1.00	8.00
9.00	2.00	9.00
10.00	3.00	10.00
11.00	4.00	* 11.00
	5.00	¶12.00

First car leaves Danville for Berwick on Sunday at 8.00 a. m.
* Bloomsburg Only.
¶ Saturday Night to Bloomsburg Only.

Cars leave Market Square, Bloomsburg for Catawissa:

A. M.	M.	P. M.
5.30	12.00	6.00
6.15	P. M.	†7.00
†7.00	1.00	8.00
†8.00	†2.00	9.00
9.00	†3.00	10.10
†10.00	4.00	*11.00
†11.00	5.00	

First car leaves Market Square for Catawissa on Sunday at 7.00 a. m.
* Saturday Night Only.
† P. R. R. Connections.

Cars leave Catawissa for Bloomsburg:

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5.50	12.30	6.30
6.35	1.30	7.30
7.30	2.30	8.30
8.30	3.30	9.30
9.30	4.30	10.30
10.30	5.30	* 11.30
11.30		

First car leaves Catawissa for Bloomsburg on Sunday at 7.30 a. m.
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	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	21 A.M.
	†	†	†	
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15	6 00
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	...
Paper Mill	9 14	2 52	6 29	6 [illegible]
Light Street	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 [illegible]
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 [illegible]
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 53	7 [illegible]
Zaners	[illegible]9 40	[illegible]3 17	6 57	7 [illegible]
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 05	[illegible]
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 13	[illegible]
Edsons	[illegible]10 00	[illegible]3 37	7 17	[illegible]
Coles Creek	[illegible]10 03	[illegible]3 40	[illegible]7 21	[illegible]
Laubachs	[illegible]10 08	[illegible]3 45	[illegible]7 31	[illegible]
Grass Mere Park	[illegible]10 00	[illegible]3 47	[illegible]7 33	...
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41	
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	

SOUTHWARD.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	22 A.M.
	†	†		†	
Jamison City	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 35
Central	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 38
Grass Mere Park	[illegible]6 01	[illegible]11 00	[illegible]4 47	[illegible]7 12	...
Laubachs	[illegible]6 03	[illegible]11 02	[illegible]4 48	[illegible]7 15	11 [illegible]
Coles Creek	[illegible]6 12	[illegible]1 06	[illegible]4 58	[illegible]7 22	12 05
Edsons	[illegible]6 14	[illegible]11 09	[illegible]4 56	[illegible]7 24	12 10
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 [illegible]
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners	[illegible]6 35	[illegible]11 29	[illegible]5 17	[illegible]7 45	12 [illegible]
Forks	6 39	11 [illegible]	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville	6 50	11 42	5 31	8 00	1 [illegible]
Light Street	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 [illegible]
Paper Mill	7 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 [illegible]
Bloom. P & R	...	...		8 25	2 [illegible]
Bloom. D L & W	7 20	12 10	6 00	8 30	2 [illegible]

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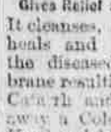

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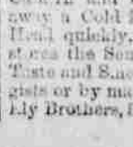

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F. G. Yorks, Fred Ikeler, H. V. Hower,
Louis Gross, S. C. Creasy, Frank Ikeler.
M. E Stackhouse. Clinton Herring,

THE COLUMBIAN.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year in advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in advance.
All communications should be addressed

THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1909

Bryan Will Go Abroad.

Plans Australian and English Lecture Tour, Friends Say.

William J. Bryan is contemplating another foreign lecture tour. He will leave America in a short time, his intimate friends say, to spend three years abroad. He told newspaper men that a carefully planned trip through Australia and England is now being arranged for him, and he was enthusiastic in commenting upon the field for his lectures which exists in those two countries. He is getting all his affairs in readiness for this tour, and people close to Mr. Bryan say that he will leave America for Australia late this summer.

He will go to Sydney and remain there for several days. His trip will include all the large cities of Australia and he will spend almost two years in that country and the other English-speaking islands of the Pacific. Then he will go to England and tour the whole of Great Britain.

Several of his lectures are now being translated into French and German, to enable the Nebraska orator to spend a few weeks in France and Germany. He plans to return to America in the summer of 1912, and there may be another gigantic reception for him in New York at that time.

New Pennsylvania Law.

Pennsylvania has recently placed herself in line with other states in the matter of progressive legislation affecting the horse. An act went into effect May 6, making it unlawful to offer for sale or to sell diseased, lame, or worn out horses. Provisions are made for its enforcements by policemen, constables, or agents of any anti-cruelty society incorporated in the state. This law was secured by the united efforts of the societies in Pennsylvania, working through the Federated Humane societies of which Thomas S. Carlisle is secretary. The first prosecution and conviction under the new law was made May 12 by an agent of Pennsylvania S. P. C. A.

Out of 472 employees at the immigration Station at Ellis Island, New York Harbour, more than one fourth have been found to be below the standard of efficiency, according to an announcement made Tuesday at the Department of Commerce and labor. Of these, some will be dismissed, some reduced and others reprimanded and warned.

Crops Menaced by Lack of Rain.

Secretary of Agriculture Issues a Warning to Farmers.

Deputy Secretary of Agriculture A. L. Martin has uttered a serious warning to farmers on account of the drought conditions which are prevalent all over the State to a greater or less extent.

"This has been fine harvest weather recently," said Mr. Martin, "but it has been correspondingly bad for crops not yet ready for the harvest.

"Corn and potatoes are at present in the greatest danger from lack of rain. I want to give this warning to the farmers: Cultivate your crops in time of drought. No matter how busy you are with the harvest run your cultivator through your corn and potatoes and keep it up.

SYSTEMATIC CULTIVATION.

Mr. Martin explained that this systematic cultivation is the only safeguard against drouth which is available to the farmer who lacks an irrigation scheme—which all Pennsylvania farmers do lack. Continued breaking up of the hard crust on top of the ground tends to draw moisture from below and spreads it among the roots.

In some sections of the State, says Mr. Martin, who spent last week on the northern tier, the drought which has prevailed here for the past fortnight has lasted for six weeks. This is especially true of counties in the valley of the North branch of the Susquehanna river.

The wheat crop has been harvested in good shape and is an average crop all over the Commonwealth. Hay is not so good in yield, but the quality is excellent, a ton of this year's timothy being worth half as much again as in a rainy year.

RECEIVED COMPLAINTS.

Complaints have been received from some sections that paris green is sold this year at much higher prices than formerly, but that the stuff is so adulterated that it doesn't poison potato bugs.

"If that is true," said Mr. Martin, "let the farmers who have been swindled send the department of agriculture samples of the adulterated poison. We have our chemist for just such work and if the adulteration is proved a fine or imprisonment for the guilty manufacturer or merchant will follow. In sending such samples the farmer should be careful to keep an accurate record of the brand and the place and time at which it was purchased."

The Demand for Jig Saw Puzzles.

The demand for jig saw puzzles increases every week. Every Sunday *The Philadelphia Press* awards 200 of these fascinating games to solvers of the puzzles printed in The Sunday edition of *The Philadelphia Press*. Hundreds of keen-witted readers have expressed their appreciation of the amusement these puzzles afford and write that they mean to try to solve the puzzles every Sunday. Interesting to grown-ups as well as the little ones. Get *The Press* early next Sunday.

Souvenir Post Cards are printed at this office. Half tones supplied.

Weak Throat—Weak Lungs

Cold after cold; cough after cough! Troubled with this taking-cold habit? Better break it up. We have great confidence in Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for this work. No medicine like it for weak throats and weak lungs. Ask your doctor for his opinion. He knows all about it. His approval is valuable. Follow his advice at all times. No alcohol in this cough medicine. *J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.*

Always keep a good laxative in the house. Take a dose when your cold first comes on. What is the best laxative for this? Ayer's Pills. Ask your doctor his opinion. Let him decide.

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., July 12, 1909

The Senate has made such rapid progress in its consideration of the tariff bill that it now looks as if final adjournment would be reached by July 24, which by a somewhat curious coincidence is the date on which the Dingley bill was signed, after a special session which convened on March 15, the same date as saw the beginning of this session. Senator Aldrich, chairman of the Finance Committee, is having prepared a tabulated comparison of the House and Senate bills, by which he hopes to show that the increases made in the upper house have been neither as numerous nor as great as is popularly supposed. It is true that there have been a number of decreases from the bill as originally reported from the Finance Committee, many of which, because they were effected with little debate, attracted comparatively little attention. Despite this fact, however, even a casual study of the measure as reported to the Senate from the committee of the whole shows an appalling number of increases which even the ingenuity of Mr. Aldrich will find it difficult to explain, and which are certain to merit and to receive the censure of the great army of consumers.

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The one feature of the Senate bill on which the leaders are relying to mitigate popular censure is the substitution of the tax on inheritances, together with the adoption by a unanimous vote of the joint resolution submitting to the several states a constitutional amendment authorizing Congress to impose a tax on individual incomes. Great as is the disappointment to the Democratic leaders over the failure of an income tax this session, they are, like true philosophers, finding no small degree of comfort in the fact that President Taft has permitted it to become known that the special tax which he prefers above all others is a graduated income tax. In view of the fact that this has long been one of the chief planks in the Democratic platform, it is strikingly illustrative of the influence exerted by the minority and of the adaptability of the majority that this constitutional amendment is now given its first real impetus by a Republican President and such staunch adherents of old-school Republicanism as Nelson W. Aldrich and his associates on the Finance Committee. It was perhaps to be expected of a President so wedded to the law and who enjoyed so long and eminent an experience on the bench as Judge Taft that he should regardless of his views of that decision of the Supreme Court which pronounced unconstitutional the income tax ef the Wilson bill, hesitate to promote the reenactment of a similar law. It must be taken into consideration in judging of his course that the more pronounced was his conviction that the court erred in its former decision, the more loath would he be again to present to it the same cause for adjudication. Like all great lawyers his respect for the Supreme Court of the United States at least approaches the sacrisant, and believing as he probably did that the Supreme Court would be compelled to reverse its former decision, or else purely as a matter of consistency again to err, he was loath to place it in that position. By means of a constitutional amendment he is convinced that the greatest tribunal in the land can be saved from that embarrassing position, and it is an earnest of his sincerity that he has so far won over to his view that conservative of conservatives, Senator Root of New York, that Mr. Root in public debate pledged himself to work and vote for the adoption of the constitutional amendment by his own State which has generally been assumed least likely to approve it.

***

The Navy Department is about to undertake a series of experiments which will be attended with the utmost interest, although every effort will be made to guard the results from publicity. To an extent hardly conceivable to the uninitiated the whole system of ordnance, including projectiles, armor resistance, torpedo attack, and a large part of the science of balistics is purely theoretical, being built up from a series of experiments with minimum sizes and distances from which are calculated the effects, increased in arithmetical ratio. For instance, the experts fire a two-hundred pound projectile at a six-inch armor plate, at a given velocity, and from the results they calculate by rule of three, what effect a thousand pound projectile, fired at a proportionately reduced velocity, at a twelve-inch armor plate, would have. With a materially increased appropriation, secured at the last session of Congress, experiments are to be made with full sized projectiles, at actual war distances, and at actual thicknesses of armor plate. For instance, a target covered with twelve-inch plate will be subjected to the fire of a twelve-inch gun, at distances of three, four or five miles, which will closely approximate actual battle conditions and serve to prove the accuracy, or the reverse, of the mathematical calculations which heretofore have been the sole guide of the ordnance experts. Experiments will be made, also, to determine the actual explosive force of twelve-inch shells against given thicknesses of armor plate.

The North Atlantic Fleet.

Skirting the inner tip of Cape Cod there lies in the harbor of Provincetown and nearby waters the largest and most notable fleet of warships ever assembled for active duty under the Stars and Stripes. Every vessel of the half hundred is in readiness for practice maneuvers which will tax the ingenuity and skill of the foremost naval minds of the country for the next month.

The vessels, including battleships, cruisers, torpedo boats, submarines, refrigerator ships, tenders and supply ships, numbering 54 are drawn up in two parallel lines extending around Race Point along the cape of Truro, four miles below, standing at the head of the line being Rear Admiral Schroeder's flagship, the Connecticut. On board the vessels are 15,000 men.

Shore leave was granted Sunday, as it will be every Sunday for the coming month during the maneuvers, when the fleets will return to Provincetown for the week end.

Ensign J. Boyd Rutter is assigned to duty on the Wisconsin battleship, one of this fleet.

Judge Clothes Jury.

Realizing that it was very uncomfortable for jurors to sit during a trial in a hot, sultry Court room, Judge Harris, in the criminal session of the Superior Court sitting in Boston on Tuesday ordered 12 alpaca coats for the jury. His Honor wore a thin, light-weight coat and felt none too comfortable, though an electric fan was perched on the bench. Now and then he turned to the jury and saw its members mopping their brows with handkerchiefs and nervously twitching in their seats while the evidence was being put in. The Judge called Court Officer Paine to the bench and told him to get 12 alpaca coats for the members of the panel. His Honor paid for the coats.

As the jurors arrived after the recess they were taken into a room and given a light coat to put on in place of their own coats and waistcoats. All the jurors appreciated the kindness and consideration of the Judge and when Court came in after 2 o'clock, the jurors were sitting in the jury box each wearing his new coat and a smile.

Shippers May Use Paper Cases.

Faced by the assured extinction of box lumber within a few years at most, representatives of big shipping interests appeared before the meeting of the Southern Classification Committee Tuesday to secure specifications under which they will be allowed to ship goods in cases and boxes made of paper pulp. Thomas W. Ross, of Cleveland, the principal speaker, quoted figures to show that shippers within a few years would be left without means of packing their goods unless some new method similar to that proposed is adopted. Permission to use the paper boxes which are made from old newspapers and such other waste products as can be turned into pulp has been granted and the present meeting will specify the exact weight and other details necessary to protect shippers against loss.

Pennsylvania Prosperous.

Pennsylvania is in the position of being practically out of debt, the only State in the Union so situated. This was demonstrated at the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission Tuesday, when it was shown that the net debt of the State is $2,684,614 and to pay this there was in the sinking fund $2,666,379, the net State debt being figured at $18,237.

In the next few months there will be due the sinking fund $26,486, and that wipes out the State debt.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

New Spring Suits!

Spring Suits have arrived! There's magic in that simple announcement — for where's the woman who is not all eyes to see the new garment fashions?

The New Spring Suits Are Low Priced.

A most remarkable feature about these handsome new models is their extremely low prices. Your spring outfit will give you a better service—a much finer appearance and yet cost you a small price. Catering to every taste we've gathered an assortment of choicest correct styles. Prices $10 to $35.

Spring Suits Regularly $20.00 **$17.50**

Suits of hard twisted serge and striped worsted in black, blue, green, tan and gray. 36 inch hipless coats; slashed back, patch pockets, self button trimming, full satin lined; satin collar and cuffs; Skirt is Demi-Princess with self covered buttons down the front. All sizes up to 42.

SUIT at $12.75—Of shadow stripe chiffon panama in navy blue, elect blue, green, tan, ashes of roses and gray. Coat 40 inches long, semi-fitting hipless cutaway front forming points on the sides, new small sleeves, lined throughout with satin; gored flare skirt with trimming of straps and self covered buttons.

SUIT at $26.50—A 4 button cutaway coat 40 inches long of striped worsted. slashed back and sides, inlaid bengaline silk collar; large flap pockets, trimmed with buttons, lined with taffeta silk; plain 11 gore demi-Princess skirt.

At $6.00 to $14.00 Junior Suits for the little Misses in sizes 11, 13, 15 and 17 years. Made of shadow stripe panama and fine serge in navy blue, gray and green, semi-fitting hipless coats, gored and pleated skirt.

SUIT at $27.00—A strictly tailored suit of French Serge; 4 button cutaway; single breasted (just a slight cutaway effect;) lined with taffeta silk; new small sleeves; Demi Princess Skirt with inverted plait at sides.

SUITS at $20.00—Of chiffon panama in blue, green and black; graceful semi-fitting hipless coat 36 inches long, single breasted, new small sleeves and trimmed with satin piping; gored flounce skirt.

F. P. PURSEL.
BLOOMSBURG, - PENN'A.

JUST A REMINDER!

Here is a list of some of the printed goods and blank stock that can be obtained at the

Columbian Printing House

Perhaps it may remind you of something you need.

ENVELOPES *All sizes, Commercial, Professional, Insurance, Baronial, Pay, Coin,*

HEADINGS *Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Statements, in many grades and sizes.*

CARDS *Business, Visiting, Announcement, Admission, Ball Tickets, Etc.*

CARD SIGNS *No Admittance, For Rent, For Sale, Post No Bills, Trespass Notices, &c.*

IN BOOKS *Administrator's, Executor's, Treasurer's Receipt Books. Plain Receipts, with or without stub, Note Books, Scales Books, Order Books, Etc.*

HAND BILLS *Printed in any size from a small street dodger, up to a full Sheet Poster.*

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS *WILL BE PLEASED TO SHOW SAMPLES OF THESE AND ALL OF OUR WORK.*

MISCELLANEOUS:

Our Stock Includes:

Cut Cards, all sizes,
Round Corner Cards,
Card Board in Sheets, white and colors,
Name Cards for all Secret Societies,
Window Cards,
Shipping Tags
Manila Tag Board,
Bond Papers,
Ledger Papers,
Cover Papers,
Book Papers.

Folders for Programs, Menus, Dances, Societies and all special events.

Lithographed Bonds and Stock Certificates Supplied.

Wedding Invitations and Announcements, Printed or Engraved.

Visitors are Always Welcome. No Obligation to Purchase.

We Do All Kinds of Printing

Columbian Printing House,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THIS SPRING
Wear Evans' Shoes AND Oxfords

You get style, you get comfort, you get both.

TAN AND SWEDE OXFORDS AND PUMPS are most popular.

WOMEN'S - $1.00 to $3.50
MEN'S - $2.00 to 6.00

The Progressive Shoe Store
CHAS. M. EVANS.
Exclusive Sales Agency
FOR REGAL SHOES.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1909.

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

Six dead and scores prostrated by the heat is the record for Philadelphia on Tuesday.

Yesterday was the occasion of the national celebration of the birthday of the French Republic.

The Men's Adult Bible Class of the Methodist Church will hold its annual picnic at Kleim's Grove next Saturday.

Miss Bessie Nelson, of Indiana, has been elected instructor in the commercial department of the Bloomsburg High School.

The annual Glidden Automobile tour started from Detroit on Monday, thirty cars being entered. The tour will end July 29.

Over forty new gas ranges have been installed in Bloomsburg since the orgauization of the Columbia Power, Light & Railways Co.

"Pop" Watts, an old time Bloomsburg baseball player, is still in the game, and expects to return here this summer to finish the season.

An explosion of gas on the U. S. armored cruiser North Carolina, lying in the harbor of Santa Lucia, Italy, killed one officer and blinded another.

Harry R. Kauffman has opened an electrical supply house at Danville, in addition to his Centre street store in Bloomsburg. He handles all kinds of electrical supplies.

There was launched in New York Harbor last Saturday a replica of the "Clermont," the first steamboat in which Robert Fulton sailed up the Hudson River. The boat is to be used during the Hudson-Fulton celebration next September.

The movement toward the establishment of a constitutional government in Persia begins to look successful. The revolutionists have already entered Teheran, the capital, and the situation has become similar to that in Turkey a few weeks ago.

The cities of the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys have been suffering greatly from the floods which have inundated them and have caused hundreds of thousands dollars of damage, and in some places cut off all railroad communication.

Miss Margaret Brooke and Walter S. Brooke at their home on Market Street are entertaining Miss Natalie Hall, of Philadelphia, Miss Edith Browne, of Lansdowne, Miss Vera Hemingway, of Camden, and Fred S. Welsh, of State College.

The architecture of the Forestry Building at the Alaska-Yukon Exposition is of an unique style. The building has imposing facades made of giant logs in the rough. Four million feet of lumber are contained in the immense logs which were procured at great expense.

The famous old wooden covered bridge across the Hudson River between Troy and Waterford was totally destroyed by fire last Saturday. It was the oldest bridge of its kind in the United States, having been opened for traffic in 1804 from which time it has been in constant service.

A number of suffragettes who were arrested in London last week and sent to jail, charged with disorderly conduct while attempting to present a petition to Premier Asquith, proceeded to make life miserable for the prison authorities, and refused to eat. How much better if they refused to talk!

A fine new line of Wedding invitations just received at this office.

I. L. Xanders of Broken Bow, Nebraska, is the guest of his college class-mate, G. Edward Elwell, Jr. He will locate at York, Pa.

Dr. I. R. Wolf of Espy has returned from Philadelphia where he spent six weeks of special study in the hospitals and medical colleges.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Funston, Mrs. A. A. Butler and Mrs. Geo. E Elwell went to Eaglesmere in the Funston car, driven by Boyd Cadmon, on Wednesday evening. They left here at 6 o'clock, and reached home at 1.30 a. m.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., postoffice:
Miss Nellie Boher, Mrs. Mary Carter, Miss May Smith, (2); Jos. A. Snyder.
Cards. Miss Clara Lahr, Miss Elizabeth Manning, Miss Ruth Summers.

Robert Zahner, son of the Rev. Louis Zahner, of Adams, Massachusetts, formerly the rector of St. Pauls's Church, was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology last month and is now located with the Riter-Cauley Company, of Pittsburg, a structural steel firm. He graduated at Williams College, Mass., three years ago.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Can Collect No Mileage Says the Auditor General.

By a decision made just a few days ago the auditor general has refused to put his official O. K. on any bills of associate judges in the Commonwealth in which mileage charges were made. This notice is final, he says, and unless it is declared illegal, after a court action, it will stand in the future in Pennsylvania. This was learned for the first time in the state when Associate Judge E. C. Yeager, of Roaring Creek, Columbia county, sent in his bill for attendance at the last term of court. It was returned with the item of $2.70 stricken out, and with notice that in the future no associate judges would be allowed pay for mileage.

REMAINS BROUGHT HERE.

The body of Mrs. Ella Seiss of Harrisburg was brought here on Tuesday, and buried in Rosemont Cemetery on Wednesday. The funeral was held at the home of her brother, George Kahler, on East Fifth street.

She was a daughter of Oliver C. Kahler, deceased, and resided here for many years. Her death occurred on Monday at the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, Philadelphia.

TRI-COUNTY FARMERS PICNIC.

At a meeting of representatives from Columbia, Northumberland and Montour counties held at Danville Saturday evening, it was decided to hold the annual Tri-County Farmers' picnic at DeWitt's Park, South Danville, Wednesday, August 10th.

Will Make Test Case.

District Attorney Salzburg, of Luzerne county, is determined to find out whether railway corporations have a right to sell alcoholic liquors on their dining-cars without a license in every county through which their respective lines pass. Seven conductors on the Lehigh Valley Railroad have given bail before a Wilkes-Barre Alderman for their appearance in Court to answer charges of selling liquor without a license in the dining cars of the company.

NAME CHANGES.

The name of the *Daly Mail* has been changed to the *Daly Sentinel*.

SATURDAY'S COURT.

For the purpose of approving the bond of some tax collectors and considering the transfer of the license of the McHenry House at Benton from Adam Mourey to Harry Aurand a short session of the Court was held Saturday afternoon with all the Judges on the bench.

The matter of the approval of the bond of George M. Linville, tax collector for West Berwick, caused considerable interest.

Fred Ikeler, Esq., presented a very numerously signed petition asking the Court in the event the bond offered by Mr. Linville was not approved, that the Court appoint Edward M. Kocher tax collector for the borough to fill the vacancy. James L. Evans, Esq., presented a similar petition asking that the appointment be given to Horace Breece in the event Linville's bond was not approved. The bond offered by Linville was in the sum of $15,000, and signed by Samuel Hess, Chester Marr, D. Ray Dieterick, William Linden and Parvin T. Groh, and after a short consultation the Court approved the same and settled the matter.

The bonds of Henry Gellinger, tax collector for Catawissa in the sum of $10,000, and D. C. Shoemaker, tax collector for Millville in the sum of $2,000, were approved by the Court.

The license for the McHenry House in the borough of Benton, held by Adam Mourey, was transferred to Harry Aurand, who has purchased the property, after hearing the evidence of the applicant, and Percy Brewington and Daniel Eckerd.

Aurand was called before the Court and informed that the place he was acquiring had a bad reputation and the Court would expect him to comply with the law in every particular.

Florence Brobst, who was in jail awaiting trial at the September Sessions, upon the charge of conducting a bawdy house in Bloomsburg, appeared before the Court and entered a plea of guilty.

District Attorney Small represented to the Court that previous to coming to Bloomsburg Florence had resided at Winchester, Va., and that she was anxious to return to that place and that the people with whom she had lived were as anxious to have her return.

The Court sentenced her to pay the costs of prosecution and a fine of $100 and stand committed until the sentence is complied with.

In a Pinch use Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to shake into your shoes. It cures hot, tired, aching, swollen, sweating feet and makes walking easy. Takes the sting out of corns and bunions. All druggists 25cts. Don't accept any substitute.

Picture Men in a Panic.

Declare New Law Will Close All Their Nickleodeons.

The proprietors of the moving picture establishments of Chester, Pa., are organizing for the purpose of going into Court to test the validity of the new State law, which puts them out of business unless they reconstruct their places Orders have been issued to the picture men by Deputy Factory Inspector William J. Leary to either conform with his orders by having three four-foot aisles built in their houses or close up.

Deputy Leary stated that such action would be taken. "But if those places are open after next Saturday," declared the deputy, "the proprietors will be locked up."

"This new law," said one of the proprietors "would put us out of business, and we are satisfied that the act was passed for that specific purpose. If we construct three four-foot aisles it will take up all our floor space and we will have no room to seat our patrons."

There are seven moving picture places in Chester, with a total investment of over $150,000.

Assaulted A Child.

Efforts are being mode to apprehend Frank Van Horn, aged sixty-two years, whose home is near Divide, where Columbia and Lycoming counties meet, and who is alleged to have committed a heinous crime upon a child of that neighbornood. The father of the child, a man named Kile, pursued the wretch with a gun, but he was persuaded to put the firearm away and permit the law to take its course. The authorities of Jackson township, in Columbia, and Jordan, in Lycoming, have joined in the search for the accused man, who is believed to be in hiding somewhere in that section. The most intense feeling has been aroused. His alleged victim is but ten years of age. She was enticed into a barn.

STATEMENT OF BLOOMSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1909.

L. M. SLEPPY, Collector.
DR.

To bal. on duplicate of 1905	$783.96

CR.

By cash paid Treasurer	$185.08
By 5 per cent commission	9.74
Balance on duplicate	589.14
	$783.96

L. M. SLEPPY, Collector.
DR.

To bal. on duplicate of 1906	$2605.17

CR.

By cash paid Treasurer	$900.72
By 5 per cent commission	47.41
Balance on duplicate	1657.04
	2605.17

L. M. SLEPPY, Collector.
DR.

To bal. on duplicate 1907	$6765.76

CR.

By cash paid Treasurer	$2269.40
By 5 per cent commission	119.44
Balance on duplicate	4376.92
	$6765.76

L. M. SLEPPY, Collector.
DR.

To duplicate of 1908	$26924.77

CR.

By amt. paid Treas in 60 days	$16008.64
By 5 per cent discount	859 75
By 2 per cent commission	326 70
	$17195.09
	$9729.68
By amt. paid in 6 months	$1249.79
By 5 per cent commission	65.78
	$1315.57
	$8414.11
To 5 per cent penalty on balance	$420.71
	$8834.82
By amt paid after six months	$359.70
By 5 per cent commission	18.93
By balance on duplicate	8456.19
	$8834.82

RECEIPTS.
W. E. RINKER, Treasurer.
DR.

To State appropriation	$7819 08
To State appropriation High School	450 00
To amount L. M. Sleppy, Collector	20973 33
To amount temporary loans	10244 00
To amount former treasurer	77 19
To amount tuition and supplies	17 77
To amount from County Treasurer taxes returned	37 79
To amount Commencement exercises	92 97
To amt from teachers for flags	15 20
	$39727 33

EXPENDITURES.
W. E. RINKER, Treasurer.
CR.

Teachers' salaries	$18045 93
Teachers attending institutes	293 00
Janitors	1260 00
Text Books	1427 75
Supplies	1897 86
Coal and wood	1144 27
Printing	97 45
Light and water	98 01
Labor	657 73
Materials and repairs	791 91
Insurance	35 00
Auditors	15 00
Freight and drayage	31 95
School Journal	7 00
Books for Library	38 70
Secretary's salary	240 00
Bond paid	2900 00
Coupons and interest	1354 96
Temporary loans paid	8700 00
Miscellaneous	32 89
Expressage	20 55
Treasurer's commission	578 81
Balance	57 96
	$39727 33

LIBRARY FUND.
DR.

To balance from former year	$102 04
To amount from commencement	92 97
	195 01

CR.

By amount paid for books	38 70
Balance in fund	156 31
	195 01

INDEBTEDNESS.

Bonded debt both reports	$29600 00
Bonds paid	2900 00
	$26700 00
Orders discounted	10400 00
	$37100 00

ASSETS.

Balance on duplicate 1905	$589 14
Balance on duplicate 1906	1657 04
Balance on duplicate 1907	4376 92
Balance on duplicate 1908	8456 19
Balance cash on hand	57 96
Liabilities exceed assets	21962 75
	$37100 00

E. F. CARPENTER, President.
FRED IKELER, Secretary.

We, the undersigned Auditors, having examined the above accounts, statements and vouchers as presented by the Treasurer and Secretary, find them correct as stated.

P. H. FREEZE,
A. H. STROH,
H. S. BARTON,
Auditors.

July 15, 1909.

The Normal Catalog.

The new edition of the Normal School Catalog for 1909-10 is nearly completed. There are 6,000 copies, each containing 138 pages and eight half-tone prints, making 48,000 pictures.

The edition weighs about a ton and a half. There are in it altogether 876,000 printed pages. This is the largest job of printing ever done in this county.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

DEEDS RECORDED.

The following deeds have recently been entered on record by Recorder of Deeds Frank W. Miller:

S. B. Lutz and wife to Frank Payne for a tract of land in Mifflin township.

Albert Greenberger to Anna Kitchen for property in West Berwick.

Allen B. Rittenhouse et al to Frank Viggiano for property in West Berwick.

Rosemont Cemetery Company to Belle Breisch for a lot in said cemetery.

Edward Giger to Susan Giger for property in Bloomsburg.

Elias W. Stine and wife to John Lindemuth for property in Locust township.

Philip A. Swisher to Christian A. Small for property in Pine township.

S. W. Dickson and wife to Ermina Vought for property in West Berwick.

Mary M. Miller et al to Henry R. Knorr for property in Aristes.

Frederick Huravitch and wife to August Frauzoi for tract of land in Cleveland township.

Emanuel Summers and wife to John E. Drum for lot of ground in Montour township.

Mrs. Bridget Kelly to John J. Dempsey for property in Centralia.

Charles Hahn Estate to Charles Hendricks for tract of land in Locust township.

John A. Eckert and wife to John S. Myers for property in Center township.

Eliza McEwen Estate to Amanda McEwen et al for tract of land in Greenwood township.

Rosemont Cemetery Company to Dr. J. R. Montgomery for lot of ground in said cemetery.

Ambrose D. Goldsworthy et al to Andrew Zimbo for property in Centralia.

Nature Busy Up North.

Juggling two imposing mountain peaks off the map, transforming a bay into a lake and springing into existence two brand-new islands are the astonishing feats of nature discovered in Bering Sea by a Government party and reported to the Treasury Department this week.

In that stretch of water, with its swiftly moving current, is the Island of Bogoslof, whose constantly changing conformation has more than once attracted widespread attention. A report received by Captain Commandant Ross, of the Revenue Cutter Service, says that a party from the revenue cutter Perry landed on Bogoslof June 10, last, made a cursory examination of the island and found that a number of important changes had taken place since last year.

Perry Peak and McCulloch Peak, which had heretofore loomed high in the air, have disappeared and the opening of the bay or lagoon, a pretty spot shown in pictures on file in the Treasury Department, has closed up, forming a lake of warm salt water of a temperature of about 71 degrees. The lake is slightly below sea level and in its centre two small islands have sprung up. One of these islands is throwing off a volume of steam.

Visiting cards and Wedding invitations at the COLUMBIAN office.

Will On Diploma.

The will of Chester Dutton, who was, until his death in Concordia, Kan., on July 1, the oldest living graduate of Yale, is written on the reverse side of the diploma which Yale granted to him in 1841, because, as Dutton explained to his lawyer when he drew the instrument, he desired his family to value the piece of parchment as he did.

WANTED—Trustworthy man or woman in each county to advertise, receive orders and manage business for New York Mail Order House. $18.00 weekly position permanent; no investment required. Previous experience not essential to engaging. Spare time valuable. Enclose self addresed envelope for full particulars. ADDRESS, CLARKE CO., Wholesale Dept., 103 PARK AVE., NEW YORK. 5-13-10t.

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Helby, 1900, Queen, Keystone, Majestic.

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Music Rooms No. 105 West Main Street, Below Market.
BLOOMSBURG, PA

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The fine residence property of the late Judge Elwell is for sale.

Location:

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Description:

Two story and attic, brick and frame. 13 rooms. Lot about 66 by 212 feet.

FRAME BARN
AND COW STABLE,

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The house has a Steam Heating Plant, Bath Room, Stationary Range and Wash Tubs; Water, Electric Light, and Gas.

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Bricky Barr

Wilton Andrews, the leader of the special orchestra accompanying a dramatic production which recently visited Washington, told at the Garrick Club a curious story about a violin pupil he once had.

"It was at Wichita, Kan., where I was teaching in the early '80s, that I got hold of this pupil," he said. "He was a plasterer. Don't laugh when I say on top of that that he was one of the most promising violin pupils I ever had. He was a quiet, good-natured, sawed-off, named Frank Barr, but everybody called him Bricky Barr, because he had the reddest suit of cowlicky hair that ever entered into competition with a stormy sunset. He was about four inches over 5 feet high, but as broad across the back as Hackenschmidt, with a pair of orang-outang arms that reached almost to his knees. He could pick up by the rear axle a two-horse wagon loaded with brick and raise it five feet clear of the ground with one hand.

"I belonged to the drifters when I reached Wichita and organized my class there. One evening, soon after I'd got my scraping flock assembled, I was passing a mechanics' boarding house on the outskirts of Wichita. This crimson-haired runt was sitting before one of the open front windows, sawing on a fiddle. It wasn't a violin. It was a fiddle, and a vicious fiddle. The man making the sounds on it was, I knew at once, an ear player. Yet there was occasionally a certain sentiment true and sound about the fellow's rude performance. So I stopped and chatted with him.

"He told me that he didn't know one note from another, but that he'd had the fiddle bug all his life. When he told me that he was a plasterer I looked at his hands. They were neither rough nor stiffened. Bricky told me that he always wore gloves while plastering, not with the idea of keeping his hands dainty, but so as not to spoil them for his fiddling.

"Well, I took Bricky into my Wichita class. Inside of six months he had a safe lead on all the rest of them, even if I had been compelled to make him unlearn all of his ear-playing abominations.

"Inside of a couple of years I had pushed Bricky, the plasterer, through Wichti, Kaiser and Kreutzer, and he didn't do half badly with the Dancle show pieces that I occasionally let him have to relieve the tedium of exercises.

"Bricky was a tractable pupil. But one evening, after he'd been working at the violin under my direction for about a year and a half, something occurred to convince me that Bricky wasn't to be fooled with. He was a bit out of form with his lesson and in a moment of petulance I knocked his bow up from the strings of his violin with my bow. Bricky's bow went flying across the room.

"Bricky had a pair of those steely blue eyes that a good many Western men of extraordinary nerve have been provided with. He turned those eyes upon me for about fifteen straight seconds and there were gleams of a tigerish topaz in them. He didn't say a word, but he walked over to a sofa in a corner of the room. He deposited his violin upon the sofa with great care. Then he walked back to where I stood, turned me around, took me under the arms from behind, toted me over to a window of the second story room as if I'd been a setter pup, held me suspended out of the window for an instant and then dropped me to the ground.

"It was only a ten-foot drop and the ground was soft from a recent rain. No harm was done. I didn't take it to heart, particularly; after I had time to think it over.

"After that Bricky and I got on perfectly well together, although I never knocked his bow out of his hand again. After two years I gave up my Wichita class and went to Denver to take a position as orchestra leader in a theatre. A few years later I quit music for a time and went into business.

"Occasionally my business called me to Durango, Col. There wasn't any worse town in the West at that time than Durango. It was a jumping-off place for bad men. Nearly a dozen marshals—none of them a craven either—had already, at that period, been put away by the Durango gun-fighters.

"When I reached Durango one afternoon in the summer of 1886 there was a lot of excitement there. Ed Caldwell had stuck up Schiff's bank that day. He had most of the man-hunters of Colorado and New Mexico tied in bowknots with fear of him at that time. Caldwell belonged to that class of desperadoes of which Billy the Kid was another example—that is, he killed whether there was any necessity for it or not. He had stood off whole camps, backing out of the camps afoot when they'd hobbled or shot his horse. He was so unerring on the shoot that the most determined and reckless badmen potters fought shy of him.

"On this day, then, Caldwell had strolled into Schiff's bank at noon and put the whole outfit back of the dollis under his pair of guns. He instructed the cashier to stack up all of the gold and currency on the counter in front of him.

"The cashier didn't make any superfluous movements in obeying. The other employees of the bank, also recognizing Caldwell swept all of the bank's ready cash, $16,000, into the leather pouch suspended from his neck by a strap. Then he backed out the door. None of the bank people had made a move except the cashier, and the cashier only moved to do what Caldwell told him to do. Caldwell got on his horse in front of the bank and made for the canons at a leisurely amble.

"As I say, when I got to Durango, three hours after the thing happened, Durango was a heap perturbed over the thing; but nobody seemed to want the $5,000 reward which the bank immediately offered for Caldwell, dead or alive.

"The folks stood around and talked about it in the groggeries and gambling joints and honkatonks, but none of those quick-trigger people of Durango had lost any $5,000 worth of Bud Caldwell that they were anxious to recover. The idea of camping on Bud's trail wasn't even suggested by any of them.

"About 7 o'clock that evening I was having an after-supper smoke in the 12x20 lobby of the Heil-Nor-Pete Hotel, where I was registered, when the hotel buckboard came up from the railroad station with a new guest. He'd swung along from Deadwood. He was Bricky Barr, my former violin pupil of Wichita.

"I recognized him at once, although he had picked up some bad and disfiguring knife scars on the left side of his face. He remembered me, too, and he was kind enough to say, in his foolish loyalty to his first instructor, that, although he'd heard Wilhelmi aand Remenyi since seeing me last, he considered that I had both of those renowned violinists eaten up in a limekiln when it came to sure-enough fiddlin'.

"Bricky had been prowling around the new mining camps of Colorado for some years, he told me, and we were having a pleasant time, talking fiddle and fiddling, when Bricky's attention was attracted by the uproar of caloric talk in the bar over Bud Caldwell's visit that day. Bricky pricked up his ears at that and instantly lost interest in the fiddle conversation. I told him briefly about the Caldwell business.

"'Anybody goin' after him?' inquired Bricky, getting up and addressing the thirty or forty men lounging around. Two or three of them muttered that they hadn't lost any Bud Caldwells.

"'Well, you're a pigeon-livered lot o' junipers,' said Bricky, whereupon I instantly ducked behind a partition in the rear of the office, not hankering for any lead ballast.

"'Poor plasterer,' I breathed to myself as I made the shelter of the partition, 'you've fiddled your last double-step in G major or in any other key!'

"But, to my intense astonishment, there was no fusillade. Bricky had got by with his savage crack. I peered from behind the partition. They were all standing fixed in their position, looking curiously at Bricky. He was a natural captain of men. I observed that the topaz glitter I had caught once before in his eyes was there again. The others in that lobby and bar seemed to be under the influence of that eye of Bricky's, too. Anyhow, not a man of them went for his guns, despite the hot gibe from the lips of this stranger in the camp.

"'Is there anything in it for fetching the coyote in?' Bricky inquired of the crowd in general, after the long pause.

"'Five thousand,' two or three of them chorused.

"'Well, that's a slick enough piece of change to be worth tearing off,' said Bricky, not in any boastful tone, but with the air of a man expressing approval of a business transaction that looked pretty good. 'Any ombrey here stake me to a couple o' guns?'

"Well, I could see them rubbering still harder at the red-haired chap then. He had given them all that raking about being pigeon-livered, eh, without having any guns on him at the time he spoke? It was plain that they couldn't make anything out of Bricky. But a big ruffian of a camp terror brought his mallet-like fist down on the bar.

"'He ain't no —— gopher if he is a red head,' the ruffian bellowed.

"And then he strolled over to Bricky and handed him a pair of .45's, butts foremost. Then he unshipped his cartridge belt and Bricky buckled it around his waist.

"'Any hawss loafing about camp that can get out of his own way?' inquired Bricky then.

"The horse was in front of the Hell-Nor-Pete Hotel in less than five minutes. It was then 8 o'clock at night and pretty black. They pointed out the west trail to Bricky as the one Caldwell had taken.

"After the plasterer had vaulted into the saddle I shook hands with him, not without a bit of pride as the only man in camp who knew him well enough to do that.

"'Bricky,' I said, 'you've got a swell chance to figure in one of those bone-bleaching things down yonder in the canons. But, still, you've had a pretty good time with yourself, barring the working at your trade, and you seem ready enough to give the keno yell and cash in. We've all to die some time. You'll probably be qualified as a stringed instrument performer long before I cut your trail on the other side of the big divide, and when you make your cash-in don't you forget what I used to have to keep dinging into you—keep

WOMAN YET SAVAGE, PROF. STARR KNOWS

The Famous Student of Monkeys Finds Her Still in a Primitive Condition

LIKES EVIDENCES OF SLAUGHTER

Says All Her Practices Are Fierce—Her Fondness for Bloodshed He Considers Still Pronounced—Makes Use of Deception and Treachery.

Chicago.—Frederick Starr, professor of anthropology in the University of Chicago, described the twentieth century woman as a savage, who gains her ends by deception and treachery and who delights in evidence of slaughter and bloodshed. He asserted that women have not changed since the days when the human race had tails and lived in the jungle.

This attack upon women is a new line of activity for Professor Starr, who is best known to the world by his studies of the monkeys in Africa. The professor at one time entertained the hope of catching the talk of monkeys upon the phonograph. Three months ago Dr. Starr made the prediction that Theodore Roosevelt would die of fever on his African hunting expedition.

The professor airs his knowledge of women in an article called "The Women Men Marry." He begins by making it clear he believes women never must be permitted to rise above the savage state, for he reasons that the existence of the race itself depends upon the savage or barbaric instincts in the heart of the feminine half of the world.

"Woman, the eternal savage," declares Starr, "whose only salvation lies in the fact that she always has been, always will be a savage!"

Then he continues to say it is impossible to civilize women, "for the fundamental nature of woman is barbaric, and the continuance of the race depends upon the rigid assertion of the fundamental difference between man and woman."

Professor Starr then challenges any one to point to a single first class achievement in literature, in science, in art, by woman. He has been unable to find one, for the simple reason, as he holds, that there has never been a first class woman artist.

"Woman's religion is also notably that of the lower culture," continues the professor. "She is always seeing signs in everything; she avoids having thirteen at her table and starting on a journey on a Friday. She is the chief supporter of the spiritualistic mediums; she is the founder of new sects in which the religious attitude of savagery is given high-sounding names and maintained by the most select individuals. Further, woman dabbles constantly in the occult, and spiritualism, mental science and the occult are among the oldest ideas of savagery."

Starr says that the twentieth century woman shows herself no further advanced than her sister of the jungle by her love for bright colors, her fondness for decorating herself with birds and the furs of animals, also in her love of jewels and her use of perfumes.

"In the very fundamentals of her character, in her very instinct," says Starr, "woman has come down through the ages unchanged. Savage ingenuity in gaining ends through deception and treachery has become proverbial. The modern woman retains these practices of savagery. When it would seem equally easy for her to gain her end by straightforward and direct methods she delights to resort to sinuous means and duplicity. Woman lives in an old, old world. She thinks the old thoughts, feels the old emotions, is moved by the old impulses; she dresses in the old gewgaws; she is thrilled by the world-old hopes and fears."

Starr's parting shot is at the charge of fondness for evidence of slaughter and bloodshed, and he says that in this respect woman's savagery is most pronounced.

FATHER OF MUSHROOMS.

Giant Found Near Pittsburg, Only 48 Hours Old, Weighs 33 Pounds.

Pittsburg.—The father of all mushrooms was discovered a few miles back of Pittsburg by Dr. Allen J. Willets, Professor of Economics and English in the Carnegie Institute. He found the mushroom at the base of a great oak tree near Millvale. It is 32 1-2 by 32 inches by 9 inches thick and weighs 33 1-2 pounds.

Two hours after the discovery the Carnegie Institute had the find, which is said to be the largest in history save one. Many years ago a mushroom weighing forty-five pounds was discovered. This find appeared to have come up within forty-eight hours.

"O. U. Kidder," He Told the Judge.

Bloomington, Ill.—"What is your name?" asked Judge Whitney of an irate man who called upon him in the Peoria County Court for legal advice.

"O. U. Kidder" was the reply.

"What?" ejaculated the Judge.

"O. U. Kidder, I said."

"Now, cut out the kidding. This is no place for foolishness."

"I told you my name was O. U. Kidder," repeated the visitor, "and I'm not kidding, either. I want a warrant."

Then the Judge saw through it.

HAS UNWELCOME JOB.

"Bob" Meldrum to Clean Out Wyoming Cattle Rustlers.

"Bob" Meldrum, a typical gun-fighter of frontier days, has been given the job of "cleaning out" the cattle rustlers who have been making life miserable for the cattlemen in one of their last western strongholds—the Little Snake river country, on the Colorado-Wyoming line, near Utah.

Putting one man against a band of outlaws who would just as soon kill a human being as a steer, does not look like the accepted idea of "fair play," but those who know "Bob" Meldrum have no fears as to the outcome. The cattlemen of the Little Snake river country are backing the sinewy, keen-eyed deputy sheriff against all the "bad men" who infest that part of the country.

For years the country adjoining the Little Snake river has been the haunt of characters more or less undesirable. It is a wild and unfrequented country, remote from railroads. On the vast ranges run countless thousands of cattle and sheep. There have been bloody conflicts between the cattle and sheep men, but finally their differences were adjusted through the recognition of a "dead line." The sheep are kept north of the Colorado-Wyoming line, and the cattle range south of that line, except

when being driven to the railroad for shipping purposes.

Before this "dead line" was established clashes were frequent between herders and cowboys, and many partisans of the sheep and cattle barons lost their lives in duels with rifles. Cattle rustling used to be a flourishing industry in this locality also, and some of the old log cabins along the Little Snake river have been the gathering places of bands of desperate outlaws, ready for any mischief, from cattle rustling to robbing trains.

"Bob" Meldrum made his reputation as deputy at Baggs, where he broke up the rustler army and drove the last one out of the country.

Curiosities of Longevity.

One of the most curious instances of longevity is found in Miss Louisa Courtenay's "Notes of an Octogenarian," says the Denver News Times. A witness in a will case in which Belenden-Ker, the great English conveyancer, was engaged, was asked if he had any brothers or sisters. He replied that he had one brother who died 150 years ago. The Court expressed incredulity and documentary evidence was produced in support of the statement.

This showed that the witness' father, who married first at the age of nineteen, had a son who died in infancy. The father married again at the age of seventy-five, and had a son who lived to appear in the witness box at the age of ninety-four, and made the above startling statement.

Friedrich Theil, a peasant of Rauda, in Saxony, whose leisure hours have been devoted to the study of Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Sanskrit, Arabic and Gaelic, is seventy-five years old. He is beginning to study the English language. Theil is in correspondence with some of the leading philologists of the day.

A Tale of a Tape Measure.

The explorers were sitting one on each side of the President when Dr. Stein produced from his waistcoat pocket a small spring tape measure in a tiny aluminum drum. "It was a very curious thing," said Dr. Stein, "but in 1906, when I was in Eastern Tibet, I picked up this measure at the foot of an old ruin. I have carried it ever since and use it constantly." Dr. Sven Hedin took the measure in his hand. "This is mine," he said at once. "I lost it in Tibet in 1901," and he named the spot where he believed he had dropped it, with the number of miles it was distant from a certain great lake. This proved to be the spot where it was found.

Deep Breathing Beneficial.

The simplest way to get warm after exposure to cold is to take a long breath with the mouth firmly shut. Repeat this several times until you begin to feel the heat returning. It requires a very short time to do this.

The long breath quickens the pulse, and thus causes the blood to circulate faster. The blood flows into all parts of the veins and arteries, and gives out a great deal of heat.

It is stated that this method of deep breathing prevents colds and a great many other ailments if begun in time.

Of Interest to Women

Plan to Win State Aid in Securing Small Tracts of Land on Which Women May Engage in Profitable Agriculture—A Refuge for Mass.—100,000 Who Can Never Marry

To solve the problem of what to do with the 100,000 spinsters and widows of Massachusetts who can never hope to marry owing to the scarcity of men in the Bay State, and who are obliged at present to drag out a weary existence, three score prominent business and professional women of Greater Boston have formed an organization for the purpose of winning State aid in securing small tracts of land near large cities where women can engage in profitable agricultural enterprises.

The Women's Massachusetts Homestead Association plans to encourage the many thousands of women of all ages who are forced to struggle night and day to gain a livelihood, to take up the cultivation of small plots of land in the suburbs and raise flowers herbs, plants, mushrooms, strawberries, vegetables, squabs, chickens, bees and pigs.

To achieve this end the association wants the Commonwealth to buy tracts of land wherever available, divide this land into acre lots and then, through a commission, supply women—particularly spinsiters—who would like to engage in such pursuits with a share of the land. If the State is not willing to furnish the land free, then the association asks that it take a mortgage on land bought by philanthropists, develop this land, build cheap, comfortable homes, barns and outhouses on it, and then furnish the necessary implements for cultivating the soil.

This plan, says the members of the Homestead Association, will take thousands of women and children out of the large cities of Massachusetts, will thin out the congested slum districts, and will place these women and those dependent upon them where they can be profitably employed under sanitary conditions, and instructed in garden and truck farming.

"Man owns the earth and has heaven preempted," says one of the most enthusiastic members of the new association. "We ask the right to live. We want homes. There are 100,000 of us in Massachusetts who cannot get them because there are not husbands enough to go around. We must either be provided for or else taken out like worn-out horses and shot.

"Think of it! There are 100,000 women without husbands who have no future under present conditions. Besides that, there are thousands of middle-aged married women, either widows or the heads of families dependent upon them, who are willing to take advantage of the legislation we seek if the oportunity were offered them."

The Homestead Association has established a literary bureau for the distribution of literature calling attention to the necessity of women sharing in any legislation which would tend to provide homes. The association has also organized a lecture bureau, and plans to have women, well-versed on the condition of women workers in Massachusetts, lecture before all the women's clubs of the State to arouse interest in the cause of the organization.

The members of the Massachusetts association declare that their work has been greatly aided through the statistics and information gathered by one of the members before the association came into existence.

This woman has interested a wealthy New York woman in the project of providing small tracts of land for spinsters and widows, and it is announced that she will spend from $200,000 to $300,000 if the cause appeals to her in buying land for struggling "old maids" and mothers of families.

Options have been secured on several farms. One farm, consisting of 6 acres of land, and located but eight miles from Boston, can be bought for $8,000. There is also a philanthropist living in Brookline, who offers to give his big farm for experiment, if the State decides to aid widows and spinsters in earning a living from the soil.

Fruit for Children.

It is an old-fashioned rule, which many yet obey, that every one should take a tonic in the spring of the year.

Every child in years gone by was compelled to swallow that nauseous dose of oil which he so dreaded, or else that equally awful sulphur and molasses.

True, these things may not do any great harm, but there are correctibles which will do as much good and are more pleasant to take.

There is nothing more healthy for man, woman or child than the fresh spring vegetables and fruit which are now on the market, and which are not expensive. Nothing will do more to help clear up the system than these fresh greens.

The eating of meat should be reduced, but not altogether discontinued. Every man requires meat. Veal and pork should be discontinued in the summer, and in their place plenty of fresh vegetables should be eaten. When you do eat meat, add plenty of water cress to it.

See that your children substitute fruit for candy. Be sure it is ripe—then let them go ahead.

HORSES KILLED IN BATTLE.

Fine Memorial to Them Erected in South Africa.

Horses killed in battle now have a monument to their honor. It recently has been erected at Port Elizabeth, South Africa. When Lord Byron put up an elaborate monument to his dog, Bosun, everyone regarded it as a mad caprice, but now a general public subscription has been raised by English people for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of "the services of the gallant animals which perished in the Anglo-Boer war, 1899-1902." Pictures of this monument are being sold in great numbers, mostly among army officers, though the animal-loving public is also buying them largely.

The first horse monument ever raised by public subscription consists of an oblong pile of granite on the top of which are two figures—a life-sized bronze horse and a kneeling soldier offering the animal its food. The figures are beautifully executed. The granite base of the statue serves a utilitarian purpose by forming a fine drinking fountain, both for man and beast, a huge granite block being hollowed out into a trough, into which water flows from three spouts in the form of lions' heads.

On the base of the monument is the significant inscription: "The greatness of a nation consists, not so much in the number of its people, or the extent of its territory, as in the extent and justice of its compassion."

Monument to Dead Horses.

The services of horses in the South African campaigns were quite as essential as those of men. Many of the battles were cavalry engagements, and troops had to be moved rapidly from one part of the country to another. Enormous numbers of horses were requisitioned from all parts of the world, and the mortality among these animals was very great, though there are no definite figures at hand.

The monument to these "gallant steeds" has been raised by small subscriptions from all parts of the British empire; a large portion of the funds coming from various "humane societies" and from officers and men in the army.

Freaks of Wireless.

Wireless telegraphy has many apparently mysterious qualities for which scientists have been unable satisfactorily to account to the layman. Failure to operate on account of the conditions of the atmosphere has been the chief source of annoyance. Another fault, which has recently been remedied, is in the absence of secrecy in transmitting messages.

Lightning and other electrical disturbances have also caused some inconvenience, but in the event of a storm the aparatus is now usually grounded in roder to prevent injury. It is reported that lightning will seriously injure if not entirely destroy instruments, even though it might strike at a point five or ten miles distant.

Why the wireless has worked better at night or in cold weather rather than hot, why transmission is better on the Pacific Ocean than on the Atlantic, or why communication is better in one direction rather than in another, have all been puzzling questions. These elements of unreliability and disappointment are now disappearing, however, and the confidence of the public has been won.

Originator of the Base Ball Field.

Our veteran base ball writer, Mr. T. H. Murnane, declares that to Alexander J. Cartwright, of New York, belongs the credit of conceiving and mapping out the ball field just as it remains to-day. In fact, the bare lines that he laid down at the foot of Murray Hill, New York, in 1884 have never been changed an inch. Speaking of the event Duncan F. Curry, of New York, once said: "Well do I remember the afternoon that young Cartwright came up to the old field and unfolded his pet game, then practically without rules. Never do I remember noting the sunbeams fall with a more sweet and mellow radiance than on that particular afternoon in May." The game still depends largely on the weather.—Boston Globe.

Clipping the Finger Nails.

Clipping the finger nails was one of the most important services the ancient barber rendered to his patrons. Martial, chaffing a fellow who had tried to dodge the barber by using plasters to remove his beard, asks sarcastically, "How about your nails?" And the miser in Plautus collects the parings of his nails to make something out of them, seemingly, never dreaming that he could have clipped them himself. The nail clipping of to-day, or manicuring, has passed from the barber to young women from whom radiates a perfume strong enough to help in the work, and whose modern coiffure gives the highest touch to the art.

SATURDAY NIGHT TALKS

By REV. F. E. DAVISON
Rutland, Vt.

THE WORLD UPSIDE DOWN.

International Bible Lesson for July 18, '09—(Acts 17: 1-15).

Whenever the enemies of Paul heard of his approach, they said: "These that have turned the world upside down have come hither also." Paul was in the habit of preaching straight from the shoulder, and wasting no time in glittering generalities, and while he did not go out of his way to provoke people to wrath, if they took offense at his presentation of the truth, he never asked anybody's pardon for hurting their feelings. He made it his business to know but one thing among men: "Jesus Christ, and Him crucified." But the discussion of that theme in Paul's day was as unacceptable as an abolition speech would have been in the South before the war,—or since, for that matter, or a eulogy on William J. Bryan in a Republican Presidential nomination convention.

When the apostle came to Thessalonica on his itinerary he aroused the usual opposition. He had no sooner begun to deliver his message than his enemies started the story that he was presenting the claims of a rival king, and they stirred up the whole city, committed assault and battery upon Jason, in whose house he was being entertained, and brought the entire church into police court, and swore that Paul had said that there was another king, one Jesus, which of course, was treason to Caesar.

Half Truths Whole Lies.

Didn't the Jews know better than that? Certainly. Didn't they fully understand that Paul was talking about a heavenly kingdom and a spiritual king? Assuredly. What was their object then? Simply to get rid of the preacher. And to do it they took the method of the hypocrite and the sneak in all ages, and told a half truth in such a way as to make it a whole lie. No lies are so vile as those which pervert and distort the truth. To prove their point those scoundrels went into court and swore that Paul was preaching up a king. They bore testimony that they had heard him press the claims of the king. It was a unanimous verdict; treason to Caesar. Liars! Paul was himself a Roman citizen, and always preached submission to "the powers that be."

There was not a drop of disloyal blood in his veins. But the mob put their own interpretation upon his words and chased him out of town. And many a man since then has met the same fate. Misinterpreted, misemeanings read into his utterances that were never dreamed of by him, his enemies have shouted their half truths into the air until the mob has been aroused and the whirlwind developed.

The True Test.

Persecuted in one city the apostle fled to another, and brought up at the little town of Berea, a few miles farther on. And here the preacher found a different class of people. They heard the new doctrine and they said at once, "We will look into this matter for ourselves." So they got out their Bibles, and "searched the Scriptures daily whether these things were so." That is the only proper and decent treatment to accord the preacher. Make him prove it. If he cannot show it to you in the book, do not accept it, no matter who says it is there. If he can show it to you in the book accept it, believe it, appropriate it, live it, though all the forces of earth and all the devils in hell shall oppose. It will make a sensation in your heart; in your family perhaps; in the church, doubtless; in the community, sure, some of the things he will point out to you. But if you find them there you are bound to stand by them though the heavens fall. Of that sort of preacher the world has but few, and they are growing fewer every day.

Nevertheless, "the foundation of the Lord standeth sure, having this seal: The Lord knoweth them that are His."

Hidden Treasures.

The true preacher causes people to search the Scriptures. It is a book on astronomy, and every one should search it until they find the "Star of Bethlehem," the "Bright and Morning Star." It is a treatise on geology, and every one should study it until they find "The Rock, Christ Jesus," and "the Stone that has become the head of the corner." It is a work on mathematics, and everyone should search it until they can figure out "what it shall profit a man to gain the whole world, and lose his own soul." It is a tome on grammar, and every one should peruse it until they know the difference between big "I" and little "u". It is a spelling book and every one should study it until they can spell dis-appointments with an H. Of all such the words of the Scriptures will be their highest eulogy: "These were more noble than those of Thessalonica, in that they searched the Scriptures daily whether these things were ."

GILA MONSTERS INCREASING.

Whether Bite of this Lizard is Fatally Poisonous to Man Unsettled.

"Naturalists who recently visited the Mojave desert in Arizona say that there has been an increase in the number of gila monsters in that region," said Dr. A. B. Cedron of Prescott, Ariz.

"These lizards are of great interest to naturalists, for in spite of investigations authorities still differ as to whether the bite of a gila monster is fatally poisonous. I have had several instances come under my observation where men have been bitten by gila monsters, but none ever died. In the case of a gila monster biting a guinea pig, however, the poison was fatal a few minutes after the guinea pig had been bitten. The natives of the Southwest, particularly the Indians of Mexico, sincerely believe that the bite of a gila is fatal to a human being and the lizard is held in much awe by them.

"It is likely, however, that this fear is occasioned largely by the repulsive appearance of the reptile. The head is very prominent, comprising about one-fifth of the total length of the body and like the back it is thickly covered with yellow and black tinted tubercles. Its skin is very tough, and although the bones of the tail are fragile this part of the reptile is very strong, it being possible for the monster to raise itself and balance the body on the tip of the tail, thus enabling it to climb rocks and steep ascents. There is no doubt that the teeth lead to glands containing poison. It is very slow in its movements, but it is not timid like other reptiles. If one attempts to strike the gila with a stick it will grasp the weapon in its jaws like a dog does, and when angered it emits its breath in a succession of quick gasps. It is supposed that the breath of the gila has a drug-like effect on insects, and as it can be detected at a considerable distance it is believed that this is the way it catches its food."

Captured Monster Shark of the World.

Along the ocean waters of southern California, the "man eating" sharks often attain an immense size. Very recently two fishermen succeeded in capturing what was beyond question the largest "man eater" ever killed in the world.

This marine monster was caught in San Pedro Bay and was engaged in robbing the fishermen's net, when it became hopelessly enmeshed.

After being stranded, and killed with harpoons, the huge fish weighed 14,000 pounds; it measured 32 feet

from tip to tip, while the circumference of the body, just forward of the high dorsal fin, measured 15 feet.

The fearful mouth of this voracious monster was 2 1-2 feet wide horizontally—and 3 1-2 feet vertically—from tip of snout to point of lower jaw.

So large was the mouth when opened that two children had ample space in which to sit comfortably.

After being killed, the monster was carefully skinned, stuffed, and placed on exhibition at Los Angeles. Subsequently, the shark was purchased by an eastern museum.

When ripped open, the shark's capacious maw was found full of fish. The sharks of southern waters are great net-robbers, and give the fishermen no little trouble. This huge fish gave the two fishermen a long and savage fight before it was killed.

Several years ago an immense shark was caught and killed at Port Los Angeles Bay, which was then considered the largest prize of the kind in the world. Its total length was 22 feet, and its weight 9,000 pounds.

But the San Pedro Bay "record smasher" was ten feet longer and weighed 5,000 pounds more.

Did Job Have Influenza?

Bishop Thornton, vicar of Blackburn, has been suffering from influenza, and he writes in his parish magazine:

"One needs to pass into the depths of influenza to understand some of the verses in Job, Lamentations and the Psalms!

"I have sometimes been conscious of an almost comical incongruity in watching, say, on a sunny morning in a crowded church a healthy, wellfed, bright-faced choir boy warbling from his cushioned stall, 'I am withered like grass.' 'My days are consumed like smoke.' 'By reason of groaning my bones cleave to my flesh.'

"But the exhaustion of the sickbed can eliminate all sense of exaggeration in such phrases as we have quoted."

Coquelin's Memory.

"How many parts do you know well enough to play to-night if need be?" somebody asked Coquelin. He took a sheet of paper and wrote down the names of fifty-three plays of his repertoire. His friends laughed.

"You are boasting surely, mon ami?" said the Viscomte de Lovenjoul.

"You have every one of these plays in your library," said Coquelin quietly. "Get them all out and put them on the table." The Viscomte did so. "Now," said Coquelin, "let anybody select a cue from any one of these plays at haphazard and give it to me."

They tried him with sixteen plays out of the fifty-three and he never missed a single cue or made one mistake.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD.

"THE ROAD OF ANTHRACITE.'

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And Everything in the Printing Line

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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1909.

The Zoological Press Bulletin

of the Division of Zoology, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Timely Topics of Plants and Pests Discussed Weekly. By H. A. Surface, State Zoologist.

CULTIVATE THE ORCHARD.

"The young orchard should be cultivated," says State Zoologist Surface, "but not with grain or grass crops. Corn, potatoes, beans, or other vegetables, well cultivated, are ideal for a young orchard. The ground should be stirred every two or three weeks until the middle of August. In going through the orchard with the harrow, care should be taken not to injure, bruise, or 'bark' the trees. To avoid this the horses ought to be muzzled and the outside portions of traces and whiffletrees padded."

In going through some young orchards early in the season, for the purpose of demonstrating pruning, Prof. Surface found many cases of trees which had been seriously damaged through being grazed by whiffletrees, or struck or bitten by the horses. In going through the orchard rub off all unnecessary sprouts.

GETTING RID OF ANTS ON LAWN.

A letter addressed to the Penna. Department of Agriculture was referred to State Zoologist Surface, in which the writer asked for information as to how to get rid of ants on his lawn, and stated that a certain fluid had been recommended to him by the Department, the name of which he had forgotten.

Prof. Surface replied that the material which he recommended, to which the writer had reference, for destroying ants on lawns, is carbon bisulfide, and then continued as follows: "This is a foul-smelling liquid which volatilizes, and the fumes of which at once destroy the pests. Make holes in the ground near their nests. Make these to a depth of a foot or more, and from one to two or three feet apart, according to the porocity of the soil. Pour into each hole from one-third to one-half teacupful of bisulfide of carbon, and close it with earth by tramping it in. It may possibly increase the efficiency by covering the holes with wet blankets, or something to hold the fumes down for a while. Keep fire away from the liquid and its gas. It will not injure vegetation."

SHOT HOLE BORERS ARE SERIOUS PESTS.

One of many letters recently received by the Division of Zoology of the Penna Department of Agriculture. Harrisburg, in reference to the inroads of insect pests was worded as follows:

"Enclosed find a small collection of insects. They attacked an apple tree and killed it in four days. They bore a small hole through the bark. Please let me know the name of the insects and how to kill them."

Prof. H. A. Surface, the State Zoologist, replied to this letter as follows: The pests you sent us, and which are boring in your apple trees, are shot-hole borers, or bark borers, sometimes called Scolytids. They are serious enemies of fruit trees, as you have seen. You should cut and burn all trees or branches infested by them, in order to keep them from spreading to other trees. They attack only trees that are declining, and there is no real remedy for them, because they work beneath the bark. However, you may possibly aid the trees to overcome their effects by digging about them, cultivating them, mulching them, fertilizing them and watering them; water frequently notwithstanding the rains, using one teaspoonful of nitrate of soda in each gallon of water. Whatever you can do to make the tree gain vigor or growth will be worth while. No sprays will reach this pest."

WAGE WAR AGAINST FLIES.

House flies have not become, up to this time, as numerous as they usually are at the outset of July. The cause of this may be ascribed to the cool, wet weather of this very backward season. But they will soon be plenty enough, and it behooves everybody to wage an incessant warfare against them. They are the filthiest of all insect pests, and are carriers of disease germs. They pollute the food man eats, and may infect him with the germs of tuberculosis, diphtheria, typhoid fever, and other communicable diseases.

This is the information sent out from the Division of Zoology of the Penna. Department of Agriculture, which brands the house fly as about the worst enemy of mankind, and recommends that timely action be taken to keep the evil due to its invasion at a minimum. Prof. H. A. Surface, the Zoologist of the Division, recommends the immediate screening of windows and doors; the keeping of food screened, especially milk; the keeping of flies away from sick persons, especially those suffering with contagious diseases; and the catching and destroying of flies as they appear.

Sticky fly paper, traps and liquid poisons are among the things to use in killing the flies, but the latest, cheapest and best is a solution of formalin or formaldehyde in water. A spoonful of this liquid put into a quarter of a pint of water and set where they can find it and drink it will be enough to kill all the flies in the room. A cheap and perfectly reliable fly poison, one which is not dangerous to human life, is bichromate of potash in solution. Dissolve one dram of the drug, which can be obtained at any pharmacy, in two ounces of water, and add a little sugar as sweetening. Put some of this solution in shallow dishes, and distribute them throughout the house.

To quickly clear apartments where there are many flies, burn pyrethrum in the room. Keep the fly nuisance at a minimum by the use of disinfectants in garbage boxes and cans, on manure piles and among all refuse. This can be done by freely sprinkling with chloride of lime or with kerosene. Keep house sewers and drains in good order, and covered, and repair all leaks at once. It is of the utmost importance to clean all stables, pig pens and other breeding places of "The Filthy Fly" at least once a week.

Pour kerosene into the drains. Cuspidors should be cleaned frequently; certainly once a day. Keep a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid in them constantly. Do not allow decaying organic material of any kind on or near your premises, nor allow dirt to accumulate in corners, or behind doors. If extra care in observing cleanliness is used, and the directions above given are faithfully carried out, the fly nuisance can be greatly mitigated.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children,
Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York, Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 10,000 testimonials. *They never fail.* At all Druggists, 25c. Sample Free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A Curious Find.

A curious find was made a few days ago in the wood tract back of Shohola, Pike county, Pa, which is being cut off and converted into lumber by the Pennsylvania Lumber Company. A huge pine tree was cut down, but the butt was defective and in order to secure a sound end to the log, the diseased portion was cut off. In doing so it was found that this portion of the tree was hollow and the aperture had grown over so that it was not observable to the wood-chopper. In the hollow was an old-fashioned flint-lock musket, such as was in use by the pioneers of that region. As the spot where the musket was revealed is in the neighborhood of the bloody battles of Minisink, which occurred between the whites and Indians on July 22, 1779, in which the former were defeated, it is supposable that the gun may have belonged to one of the wounded stragglers of the defeated patriots, who had wandered off and died in the woods.

TAXPAYERS TAKE NOTICE.

An Appeal from Town taxes for 1909, will be held Saturday, July 17th, 1909, at the Council Room, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M.

BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL.
1t.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
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How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh cure.

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Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

KIDS SEND FALSE ALARMS

Kept Closing the Circuit with Their Bodies and Routing Out the Firemen.

Summit, N. J.—There is a red ant colony in this city that has been sending in false alarms over the fire alarm telegraph system and getting the firemen out of bed two and three times at night right along. City Electrician Walter F. Shapter stood watching their researches the other night while the firemen were jumping in and out of bed as the whistle blew, and stopped for nearly an hour.

Shapter had been searching for the cause of the pranks of the fire alarm and had no success. But finally he opened up box 38, at Waldron avenue and Whittridge place, which is in the locality where the trouble seemed to exist, and there the whole secret was revealed to him.

"There must have been about a thousand ants in that little box," said Shapter. "They almost filled it. Most of them were scurrying around seemingly with no object, but when I looked closer I found they were carrying the dead away. Forming long lines, they would run up to the bottom of the box where there was a heap of dead ants, each one would pick up one of them and struggle out of a crevice down the pole to the ground. At first I could not imagine what had killed them, but as I watched I saw the whole thing.

"While one detachment of the army was carrying away the dead another detachment was lining up for another sacrifice. First a group would form on the metal plate at the bottom of the box. Others would take positions ahead of them, and as the line stretched out I saw they were heading for an exposed part of the circuit just above. As soon as the line was completed and the last little red ant took his position, tail in the grip of his follower and fore feet at the exposed part, the circuit would be shorted and the whole of it would be going through their little bodies. There was a flash and a sort of a click. The whistle blew in the distance and there was a heap of dead ants at the bottom of the box on which the carriers at once began to busy themselves.

"Fascinated, I watched it for nearly an hour and I couldn't tell you how many ants I saw go to their death. I marvelled at it and tried to guess what their object was. I'm sorry the men were bothered by the whistle, but I am glad I saw that wonderful sight."

BOSS OF THE SENATE

New Lines Appear on Sen. Aldrich's Face as a Result of His Tariff Labors.

RATTLER YIELDS TO RATS.

Snake Killed by Two Rodents Intended for His Breakfast.

Dalton, Ga.—Two big gray rats fought a battle with a rattlesnake here and the rats won. The snake was purchased by a grocery firm for a window display. Early in the morning two big rats were obtained as food for the snake.

When the rats were placed in the cage with the snake it made no effort to molest them. A crowd gathered to witness the snake and the rats, but it was over an hour before the rattler moved to attack.

The rats showed flight from the start. While the snake was after one the other would be plunging its teeth into the snake's body. After an hour the snake succumbed. One rat was nearly dead, while the other apparently was unharmed.

As a tribute to its valor, the unhurt rat was released. The rattler measured seven feet in length.

Painted Husband's Nose.

Indianapolis, Ind.—In the trial of a divorce suit Mrs. Dora Rost, who was the defendant, testified that for years she had been compelled to paint her husband's nose before he went to work. The presiding judge was greatly surprised, and asked the witness to explain. "Mr. Rost drank so hard that his nose got red, and I was afraid he would lose his position because his employers would know he was drinking," said the woman.

"Occultos" Is a Mystery.

London.—Something really mysterious, something to arouse the curiosity and the interest of everybody, is being exhibited at the Coliseum. It is a full-sized figure of an old gentleman, and is called "Occultos." You can take his head from his body and remove his legs, and you see nothing beyond a few springs, and yet this model when put together will give long verbal answers to questions, and will move his head and his legs.

FEEDING STUFFS LAW.

A new feeding stuffs law was enacted by the last Legislature to take effect the first day of August next. This new law limits the amount of ground corn cobs and oat hull that can be used in mixed feeds; prohibits the use of rice hulls, peanut hulls and weed seeds as adulterants in concentrated commercial feeding stuffs, and so makes it possible to free the markets of Pennsylvania from undesirable feeds.

The co operatiom of all manufacturers of and dealers in feed stuffs, as well as the public press, is solicited in the effort to carry out the provisions of this new law.

Copies of the law will be sent to any person making application to the Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa., for the same.

Wood-Choppers of Australia.

The Australian choppers are slender men, and might be taken for anything rather than lumbermen. "Oh, we are fairly strong," said Mr. MacLaren; "but, you know, it does not require strength to chop. It is a knack. A ten-year-old boy, if he cuts clean, will outchop a grown man. Much depends, of course, upon the axe used. We use American tools entirely—in fact, nothing but American tools is used in the Australian bush. Axes for use in competitions are kept in prime condition; even the handles are given special treatment of rosin rubbing, or we bone them as baseball players bone the handles of their bats. In London we shaved a man on the stage with one of our axes. Razor steel? Yes; all good tools are of razor steel. Almost anybody can sharpen an axe, but when it comes to a saw, there is as much skill required to do a good job as in drawing a picture. For instance, I have lived in camp all my life, yet I cannot sharpen a saw properly. It takes Jackson to do that, and you should see him every morning bevelling the edges of each tooth of the crosscut we use."—Leslie's Weekly.

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the 26th day of July, A. D., 1909, by Lewis S. Clewell, Adam Hummel, Christian A. Small, A. J. Hummell, and William B. Ferguson, and others, under the Act of Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved the 29th of April, 1874, and supplements thereto for the charter of an intended corporation to be called Bloomsburg Brick Manufacturing and Construction Company, the character and object of which is the manufacturing of brick and construction of buildings and for these purposes to have and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and supplements thereto.

CHRISTIAN A. SMALL,
7-8-3t, Solicitor.

CHARTER APPLICATION

Notice of Application for Charter.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made by E. R. Sponsler, M. I. Low, A. W. Duy, C. M. Creveling, and W. F. Lowry to the Governor of Pennsylvania on the 19th day of July A. D, 1909, at 10 a. m, under the provisions of an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved the 29th day of April, A D., 1874, and the supplements thereto, for a Charter for an intended corporation to be called "Catawissa Electric Company", the character and object of which is to supply light, heat and power, or any of them, by electricity to the Borough of Catawissa, County of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, and to such persons, partnerships and corporations residing therein or adjacent thereto, as may desire the same, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and the supplements thereto, confered,

A. W. DUY,
W. H. SPONSLER,
7-1 3t Solicitors.

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A. W. DUY,
W. H. SPONSLER,
7-1 3t Solicitors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of William H. Lord, deceased, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of William H. Lord, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa., deceased have been granted to the undersigned, administrator, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

FRED E. LORD,
Administrator, Espy, Pa.
J. G. FREEZE, Atty. 6-10-6t.

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Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.
PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.
HAVE YOU SMOKED A
ROYAL BUCK or JEWEL CIGAR?
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM.
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